

Gazetteer Of Bangalore

1875

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Reserved Forests.—The *State forests* are Killekaval in Magadi taluk, 10 square miles in extent; and

*Daraindakallu betta.
Urganikallu.
Sivaboyana betta.
Doddandi.
Madayyare.
Yelimakallu.
Muddikallu.

Homalgunda betta.
Beadarkallu.
Mudigondebidda betta.
Barlanige betta.
Devana betta.
Kumbinaladrana betta.

an area of 22 square miles in Kankanhalli taluk including 13 hills* in the Uyamballi hobli. *District forests* have been formed in the same

taluks, namely, at Savandurga in Magadi, and between Gatgund and Maralvadi in Kankanhalli.

Arboriculture.—Plantations. The great demand for fuel created by the railway and the increasing consumption at Bangalore have led to the formation of fuel plantations both by Government and by private individuals. The common *cassia florida* and the *casuarina muricata* have been largely planted in the reserves. The former grows freely if treated as a pollard, otherwise it is apt to die out suddenly. *Avenues* have been planted along all the public roads, the best growing indigenous trees being generally employed for the purpose. These consist of the mango, figs, honge, and nerale, which are raised in nurseries and then transplanted.

Groves of trees called topes are numerous. They are planted by natives near wells or tanks, as works of merit, for the shelter of travellers. The mango and the hippe appear to be preferred for the purpose in this District. The former is an umbrageous and handsome tree of symmetrical form and grows well. Latterly *village topes* have been formed by order of Government, which will prove of great use as camping grounds besides improving the appearance of the country.

Ornamental trees have been introduced into the station of Bangalore in great variety. Within the last few years the *poinciana regia* or 'flame of the forest', with its splendid scarlet blossoms, has become quite common. The *spathodea* with a still more gorgeous flower of deep orange tint is also met with on all sides. Numerous coniferous trees have been cultivated with great success, including *araucaria* and other varieties of pine. The Java fig, a graceful and fast growing tree, with glossy and delicate foliage, is being much planted in gardens, as well as the Moreton Bay chesnut and the *grevillea robusta*. Many of these

trees are also finding their way into the taluk stations and into compounds of the dawk bungalows.

Hedges consisting of the thorny *sige káyi* or soap nut exist round many villages, forming an impenetrable thicket, originally designed as a defence. Such an enclosure until a few years ago surrounded the native town of Bangalore. But hedgerows between the fields are very unusual. The aloe and the milk hedge (*euphorbia*) are most commonly used as fences by native farmers. The *lantana*, however, bids fair to supersede every other hedge plant on account of its easy propagation. Unless frequently trimmed it has a tendency to become rank, and spreads itself with wonderful rapidity, choking other vegetation.

Crops.—The principal cultivation consists of dry crops, among which the most prominent is rági (*cynosurus corocanus*), the staple food of the people. Various oil-seeds are also raised to a considerable extent, such as wollellu and huchellu (two kinds of sesamum), and haralu (castor-oil). Mulberry cultivation for the support of silk worms, which formed an important branch of industry among the Muhammadans, has much declined owing to the losses that have arisen from continued mortality among the insects. Opium is produced in Devanhalli and Doddballapur taluks, and tobacco in several parts.

Paddy cultivation in the Bangalore District (Mr. Ricketts remarks) is for the most part uncared for by the ryots, whereas much attention is paid to dry crops, which yield in abundance and also provide for the greater part of the year the necessary fodder for cattle. Excepting at wells and under very large tanks, he is inclined to think that in Bangalore,—where there are no canals,—the wet crops are more uncertain than the dry. A species of blight often attacks paddy crops. The *batáyi* system too may have originally led to the ryot's not caring to labor for the benefit of the Government and thus to expending all his manure and most of his labor on his dry crops.

One exception (he adds) must be made as regards wet cultivation, and that is concerning sugar-cane. This product is highly manured and cared for, and yields considerable profits. But sugar-cane is seldom planted in places where a failure of tank water cannot be supplemented by irrigation from wells.

The following is a list of the chief cultivated products of the District.

Kanarese name.	Botanical name.	English name.
CEREALS.		
Bāragu	<i>Panicum millaceum</i>	...
Bhatta or Nelli	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	... Rice.
Godhi	<i>Triticum aristatum</i>	... Wheat.
Hāraka	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i>	...
Jola	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>	... Great millet.
Navane	<i>Panicum italicum</i>	... Italian millet.
Rāgi	<i>Cynosurus corocanus</i>	... Ragi.
Saije	<i>Holcus spicatus</i>	... Spiked millet.
Sāme	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	... Little millet.
PULSES.		
Alasandi	<i>Dolichos catieng</i>	...
Avare	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	... Cow gram.
Hesaru	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	... Green gram.
Hurali	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i>	... Horse gram.
Togari	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	... Pigeon pea, doll.
Uddu	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i>	... Black gram.
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	... Castor oil.
Honge	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>	... Honge.
Huchchellu or Ramtil	<i>Guizotia oleifera</i>	... Wild gingelli.
Vollellu	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	... Gingelli.
VEGETABLES (NATIVE.)		
Badane kāyi	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	... Brinjal.
Bende kāyi	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	...
Bellulli	<i>Allium sativum</i>	... Garlic.
Genasu	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	... Sweet potatoes.
Jirige	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	... Cummin seed.
Kalle kāyi	<i>Araclis hypogæa</i>	... Ground nut.
Kumbhā kāyi	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	... Pumpkin.
Mensina kāyi	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	... Chilly.
Menyā	<i>Trigonella fœnum græcum</i>	... Fenugreek.
Nirulli	<i>Allium cepa</i>	... Onion.
Padavala kāyi	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	... Snake gourd.
Sasive	<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i>	... Mustard.
Sante kāyi	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	... Cucumber.
Sunti	<i>Amomum zinziber</i>	... Dry ginger.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike	<i>Areca catechu</i>	... Areca nut.
Bāle	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	... Plantain.
Gasagase	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	... Opium seed.
Hoge soppu	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	... Tobacco.
Hunase	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	... Tamarind.
Kabbu	<i>Saccharum officinale</i>	... Sugar cane.
Pundi	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	... Dechan hemp.
Sige kāyi	<i>Mimosa abstergens</i>	... Soap nut.
Tengina kāyi	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	... Coconut.
Viledela	<i>Piper betel</i>	... Betel vine.

Garden produce.—Besides the productions of the country entered in the foregoing list, vegetables and fruits are raised in large quantities of great variety for the European markets at Bangalore and Mad

Among the former are included potatoes, cauliflowers, peas, asparagus, artichokes, French beans, knolkohl, cabbage, and lettuce; among the latter, apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, figs, guavas, loquats, raspberries, and plantains. The foreign kinds are grown principally in the Bangalore and Devanhalli Taluks.

Area under principal crops.—The following figures are intended to shew approximately the number of acres under cultivation of the chief crops;—rice 47,102, wheat 199, other food grains 346,810, oil seeds 27,048, sugarcane 1,766, opium 73, tobacco 945, vegetables 4,883, mulberry 5,954, cocoanut and areca nut 7,553.

Horticulture.—Horticulture has received much impetus of late years, especially since the establishment of the Agri-horticultural Society at Bangalore. A profitable means of livelihood has thus been opened to native gardeners, some of whom have set up as florists and seedsmen, replenishing their stocks direct from England. Owing to the profusion of beautiful plants that may with care be successfully cultivated here, much taste has been exhibited in the laying out and adornment of gardens, both public and private. Of roses alone upwards of 70 varieties have been established, of the rarer ferns more than 50 kinds, of geraniums 25, of ornamental flowering shrubs, brilliant foliage plants, gay annuals and gorgeous blossomed creepers and orchids an endless number.* There is reason to believe that hybridising and cross-breeding, which have produced such wonderful results in Europe, might be carried out with great success here.

The remarkable adaptation of the climate to the out-door cultivation of plants from different parts of the world will be seen from the following list of some growing in the Lal Bagh without any protection whatever.

From S. America	<i>Achras sapota</i> , <i>eucharis grandiflora</i> , <i>allamanda grandiflora</i> .
„ N. America	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , <i>quercus rubra</i> , <i>phlox paniculata</i> .
„ Cape of Good Hope	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i> , <i>melianthus major</i> , <i>gazania splendens</i> .
„ South Sea Islands	<i>Acalypha tricolor</i> , <i>crotons</i> .
„ Australia	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , <i>alsophila latebrosa</i> , <i>coccoloba plotyclada</i> .

A list of the names taken from the catalogue of the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, will be found in an dir.

From China

Cupressus funebris, *farfugium grande*, *alternanthera sessilis*.

„ G. Britain

Anagallis carrulea, *viola odorata*, *myosotis arvensis*.

„ Mexico

Fuschia fulgens, *ageratum mexicanum*, *agave americana*.

These plants, which in their natural habitats are found at various elevations, are all growing luxuriantly here in the same soil and under the same exposure as the tropical plants of India.*

Among plants of economic value experimentally introduced here of late may be mentioned the *vanilla* plant, Virginia and Havannah tobacco, Queensland maize, sorgho, oats, a large kind of sunflower for oil, Carolina paddy, China, Java and Guinea grasses, and superior descriptions of mulberry.

Wild Animals.—Early legends tenant the ancient forests which covered the District with the following wild animals,—*simha*, the lion; *sárdūla*, the tiger; *harina*, the deer; *kapi*, the monkey; *bhalkika*, the bear; *kunjara*, the elephant; *srigāla*, the jackal; *malisha*, the buffalo; *bidāla*, the cat; *chamāra*, the yak or perhaps the bison. The lion it is needless to say no longer ranges the forest, nor are the elephant, bison, and wild buffalo now to be met with, though the first is said to appear occasionally in the south of the Kankanhalli taluk. But to the remainder on the list may be added the cheetah or panther, the wild hog, and the porcupine. The larger game, which is not plentiful, is mostly confined to the Magadi, Kankanhalli and Closepet taluks. Of the smaller animals field rats are very numerous. The bandicoot or large pig-rat infests stables and the neighbourhood of manure pits.

Birds.—Jungle fowl, pea-fowl and spur fowl are met with in the woods; bustard, floriken, partridge, quail, rock-pigeon in the open country; snipe, teal and wild duck in the tanks and paddy fields. Birds of bright plumage wing their way in every direction, but none that are not common to the country generally.

Fish.—The *bestars* or fishermen are acquainted with the following species of fresh-water fish, caught by them in their nets. Bāle-minu (*sparus pilotus*), āvu minu, korama, kuchchu minu, āne minu, marali minu, gende minu, girālū minu, goddale minu, pakke minu, shigadi minu, handi gorava, sūle sasile, yemmechelu minu, malagu minu, hū minu, murave, domme, vonike tatte minu, nāyi cholu, kallu korava. Those brought to market at Bangalore are principally obtained in th

* From Mr. Cameron's report in the Lal Bagh for 1873—74.

Darmámbudhi and Kempámbudhi tanks at Bangalore, the Jigani, Hoskote, Bellandur, Vartur, Tallikere, Anekal, Nelamangala, and Hullur tanks.

Domestic Animals.—These consist principally of horses, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats, asses and pigs, dogs and cats. The following figures shew approximately the extent of the live stock of the District:—cows and bullocks 4,13,994, horses 1,267, ponies 2,983, donkeys 11,323, sheep and goats 2,51,848, pigs 1,396. Elephants and camels are kept only by the Commissariat Department. The last named are said not to thrive here.

Horses.—Some horses are bred by the Siledars from country mares and English, Arab or Australian stallions, imported for the purpose by Government. Excellent horses are sometimes reared but the want of good pasture prevents horse breeding on an extensive scale. The market however is well supplied annually, by dealers, with horses and ponies from Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Pegu and Dharwar. Most of the Persian and Afghan horses are purchased by the Remount Depôt of the Madras Government at Oosoor. The more powerful Australian horses imported to Madras have of late years, among Europeans, nearly superseded all others for carriage use and to a great extent for riding. The average prices of the various descriptions of horse are—for Arabs and Australians Rs. 1,000 and upwards, Persians and Gulf Arabs from Rs. 500, Afghan from Rs. 400, Pegu ponies from Rs. 300, Dharwar and Mahratta ponies from Rs. 200. Besides green grass, horses are fed on kulti or horse-gram (*dolichos uniflorus*) which is given boiled morning and evening.

Bullocks.—These useful animals, of excellent breed, are plentiful. With the exception of a few buffaloes they are the only animals used for agricultural labor. An average pair of bullocks will plough two acres of unirrigated land a day. They are fed chiefly on ragi straw, ballar or avare (cow gram), and the residue of the threshings of dry crops. The price of an ordinary pair of plough bullocks varies from Rs. 30 to 50 and more. But draught bullocks of a superior kind, fit for carriage or dawk purposes, cost from Rs. 70 to 200 and more. With a light carriage they are able of trotting the usual stage of 6 miles in an hour. Bullocks employed for this purpose generally have a feed of boiled horse-gram in the

evening. The ryots about Bangalore are very fond of rearing bulls. These are bought as calves from dealers and being well fed and cared for are subsequently resold at considerable profit to the ryots of other parts who have not the same favorable opportunities as regards climate and grazing for bringing up good cattle. The principal cattle fairs in the District are held in connection with the Madduramma *parishe* at Huskur in March, the Gangadevi *parishes* at Melur in April, and Nallur in October.

Cows.—The common village cows are very inferior animals owing to the want of proper care and attention. They subsist entirely on the waste lands about the villages and on the stubble grazing after harvest. Very good cows are reared in Bangalore, where they sell for from Rs. 40 to 80 a piece. They are fed on green fodder, ragi straw and the husks of avare, and should yield from 3 to 5 quarts a day when in full milk.

Cattle Shows have been held for several years past by Government, the last at Bangalore, at which liberal prizes have been given with the view of promoting an improvement in the breed of domestic cattle.

Sheep and goats.—These are numerous and thrive well. The wool of the former however is of a coarse description and used only for the manufacture of native blankets and horse rugs. An account will be found elsewhere of the experimental sheep farm formerly maintained by Government. The quality of the mutton sold in Bangalore has been greatly improved by means of prizes offered by the Municipality at the new market.

Poultry.—There is as much room for improvement in regard to the rearing of poultry as there is in regard to dairy produce generally. The dunghill and the streets are now the principal run of the fowls. The great demand which exists for eggs and poultry has resulted in establishing prices which would probably well remunerate any one engaging in this business. Amateur poultry yards are often kept in Bangalore, in which the best laying and fattening foreign breeds, such as Dorkings, Brahmas, Spanish &c., are successfully reared, in addition to Guinea fowl, turkeys, geese and ducks. Game cocks are kept by natives of many classes for fighting purposes, and for the same object fighting quails are kept by Muhammadans.

HISTORY.

The earliest historical legends connected with the Bangalore District relate to Nandagudi in the Hoskote taluk, and to Malur near Channarayana in the Closepet taluk, at both of which places there are ancient remains. The first is said to have been the capital of *Uttunga Bhuja*, whose nephews, the Nanda princes, being imprisoned by him, obtained their release and seized the kingdom through the machinations of a sage named Chanikya. Where Malur now stands, a king named *Vijayapala*, of the *soma vamsa* or lunar line, is related to have established a city named *Mukunda-nagara* or *Mugunda-patna* in the *krita yuga* or first age.

Although the name Nandagudi has evidently given rise to confusion between the origin of that place and the incidents of Chandragupta's usurpation of Nanda's empire as dramatized in the *Mudra Rakshasa*, yet the legends exhibit a close connection with the account of the rise of the Andhra or Telugu kings known as the *Kakati* family. 'The *Kakateya* family' says Wilson, * 'is deduced from the Pandavas, and in general the line proceeds direct from Janamejaya through Satanika to Kshemaka and his two sons Vijayarka and Somendra. Their sons, named severally Vishnu Vardhana and *Uttunga Bhuja*, disagreeing, the latter quitted Upper India and settled to the south of the Godavari. His son Nanda who founded the fort of Nandagiri married the daughter of the Chola king by whom he had *Vijayapala*.' Another account by Taylor, † is as follows ;— 'The lunar line is specified down to Kshemaka. From that line are deduced Vijayaditya and Somendra. The son of the first was Vishnu Vardhana; of the other the son was *Uttunga Bhuja*. These two latter divided the country between them. Vishnu Vardhana settled at Dharmapuri ‡ on the western bank of the Godavari river. Four hundred villages or towns became subject to him. His son was Nanda, who built a town called Nandagiri, in which the four castes of Hindus were located. His minister was named Dandasasi Nayaka. Nanda formed a marriage alliance with the daughter of a Chola king at Kanjevaram; and on returning equitably governed his kingdom. His son was *Vijayapala*, who was munificent.' The history from which the above is an extract assigns to *Vijayapala* the date of about 400 A. D., and he may with some proba-

* *Me K. Coll.* I. cxvii.† *Cat. East. Or. MSS.* iii. 481.

‡ There is a village near Nandagudi named Dharmesvara.

bility be taken as identical with the founder of Muganda-patna (Malur), whatever the truth may be as regards the origin of Nandagudi.

Chera.—That Muganda-patna was a place of considerable importance as early as the seventh century is beyond a doubt, from the fact that at that period two sovereigns of the powerful *Kongu* or *Chera* line made it the royal residence.* The southern part of the District appears to have been included in the Kongu-Karnata dominions of that dynasty from near the commencement of the Christian era. For not later than the third century their capital was transferred from Skandapura, in the Coimbatore country, to Dalavana-pura, the modern Talkad, in the Mysore District. †

While this is going through the press, I observe that Dr. Burnell, in a work just published, ‡ gives to Kankanhalli the name of Konkanhalli and identifies it with Konkanapura mentioned by Hiouen Thsang, the Buddhist pilgrim of about 640 A. D. Having at the moment no access to the translation of his travels, I am unable to say what evidence there is for the theory.

Chola.—The Cheras were completely overthrown by the *Cholas* in A. D. 894, and to the period immediately following on this must be ascribed the traces of Chola influence in the District. According to tradition Magadi was founded by a Chola king, and the names of Solur in the Magadi taluk and of Soladevanhalli, with the marks of an old tank near it called Solakatte, in the Nelamangala taluk, are probably memorials of the line. This view is strengthened by an inscription at the latter place recording a grant in the time of Rajendra Chola, the reputed conqueror of the Cheras, who extended his dominions either by conquest or matrimonial alliance until they embraced the eastern Chalukya kingdom in Telingana. The designation of Rajendra-Simha-nagara now given by the Brahmans to Malur, the Chera city of Muganda-patna, is no doubt a reminiscence of the conquest.

Ballala.—In the tenth century, on the ruins of the Chera empire, arose the formidable *Hoysala Ballála* kings, who, removing their capital

* *J. R. A. S.* VIII. 5 and 14; *Ind. Ant.* III. 265

† *Mad. J. Lett. & Sc.* XIV. 7. *J. R. A. S.* VIII. 2—6.

‡ *S. Ind. Pal.* p. 27. The reference given is *Pélerin's Boudhismes* in. pp. 146—8.

from Talkad,* established it at Dvaravati or Dorasamudra, the modern Halebid, in the Hassan District. Inscriptions at Shivaganga and on the Patandur hill attest the fact that the Bangalore District was included within the dominions of these last. To *Vira Ballala*, who ruled from 1191 to 1211, is attributed the adventure which gave Bangalore its name, and there is reason to suspect that the inscription on the Begur stone (now in the Museum at Bangalore) may relate to an earlier ruler of the same family.

To about this period doubtless belongs the tradition of a city north of the village of Binnamangala in the Nelamangala taluk. The *sthala-purana* of Stambhodadhi (Kammasandra) contains at length an account of how in the *dvapara yuga* or second age a prince named *Sumati*, the son of Hemachandra, king of Karnata-désa, came by his father's command from the capital city of Yadu-patna and, after a march of thirteen days, arrived at Devarayadurga (Tumkur District), where he besieged a robber chief, named Andhaka alias Lingaka, for one year and finally siezed and put him to death with all his family and relations; and how he then established a city named *Bhumandana* on the site above described and took up his residence there for the security of that part of his father's dominions. This story may either relate to the Yadava kings of Devagiri, one of whom reigning in the thirteenth century bore the name of Ramachandra, here corrupted into Hemachandra, or to the earlier Yadava kings of Chandragiri. Another ancient city, called Nellur-patna, 5 miles S. E. of Devanahalli, may also be mentioned here, an account of which will be found in the topographical part.

The Ballala power was broken by the sack of Dvarasamudra in 1364 by the Muhammadan general Kafur. Under the *Vijayanagara* sovereigns who subsequently became paramount in the south arose the local rulers of greatest note in the annals of the District.

Morasu Wokkalu.—It is related that about the end of the 14th century a party of travellers, consisting of seven farmers with their families, halted at the foot of a hill named Ramaswami-betta, to the east of Nandidurga. From their having arrived in carts they were called the *bandi kápalu* or cart ryots, which may either indicate

* *McK. Coll. I. cxx.; Mys. Ins., T. S. 19.*

that carts were an unusual sight or have been equivalent to 'carriage people', denoting the possession of greater wealth than those among whom they came to settle. They were of Telugu origin and subsequently became known as the *Morasu Wokkalu*, a name still borne by a large section of ryots in this District. They were worshippers of Baire Deva, and had the strange custom of amputating the ring and little fingers of the right hand of their females before marriage. The leader of the band was *Rana Baire Gauda*, who had been forced to fly from the village of Alur, near Conjeveram, in order to preserve his daughter Doddamma from mesalliance with a powerful suitor of lower caste. The fugitives, escaping along the banks of the Palar, were at one point in imminent danger of falling into the hands of their pursuers, when the girl who was the innocent cause of the flight invoking the aid of Ganga and casting her earring into the water as an offering, the river miraculously divided, allowing her whole party to cross, and then interposed its swollen current to baffle the pursuers.

On the night of their encampment on the spot before mentioned *Rana Baire Gauda* was directed in a dream to settle in that neighbourhood. They accordingly built some huts and formed the village of Ahuti, now Avati in the Kolar District. But before long they resolved to separate. *Rana Baire Gauda* remained at Avati and his son was the founder of Devanhalli, Dodballapura and Chikhallapura; *Sanna Baire Gauda* betook himself to Holuvanhalli or Korampur, and founded Kortagere (Tumkur District); *Timme Gauda* went to Sugatur near Jangankote, and became the ruler of Kolar and Punganur and the founder of Hoskote, while a descendant of his founded Anekal. The destination of three others is not known, but the seventh established himself at Yelahanka.

Jaya Gauda. This was *Jaya Gauda*, who acquired the title of Yelahanka Nadu Prabhu or lord of the Yelahanka-nad, as a feudatory of the Vijayanagar or Aneundi sovereigns. He ruled for 15 years (1418—1433) and was succeeded by his son *Gidde Gauda*. Being without children, the latter is related to have made a vow to Kempamma, the consort of Baire Deva, that if by her favour he should be blessed with male issue, his descendants ever afterwards should bear her name. The goddess was propitious and he had a son, whom in accordance with his vow he named Kempa Nanja Gauda. After a rule of 10 years (1433—

1443), Gidde Gauda was succeeded by *Kempa Nanja Gauda*. This chief governed his territory with benevolence and justice for the long space of 70 years (1443—1513).

Kempe Gauda.—Kempe Gauda his son, the most distinguished of the line, succeeded, and acquired the favour of Krishna Raya and Achyuta Raya, the kings of Anegundi. Once while making a tour through the Yelahanka-nad he came to a village named Sivanasamudram, 10 miles south of Yelahanka, and 3 miles south of Bengaluru.* The site appearing to him favorable for the erection of a fort, he obtained permission of Achyuta Raya to establish his capital there, and in 1537 built a mud fort and gave his new town the name of Bengaluru (Bangalore.) As a reward for his zeal and activity, the following places were granted to him by Achyuta Raya, namely, Old Bengaluru, Vartur, Yelahanka, Bevrur, Halasur, Tengeri, Talagattapur, Jigani, Kumbalgod, Kanalli, Banavar, and Hesargatta. The revenue derived from the twelve hobhs amounted to 80,000 pagodas. This accession of wealth was partly devoted to the erection of temples, of which the principal are those of Venkat Ramana Swami in the Fort of Bangalore, of Gavi Gangadharasvara at Gavipura, a mile to the south of the fort, and those of Basavarasvara and others in the same neighbourhood. A large tank was formed near these edifices and named the Kempambudhi after the family goddess.

Not content with feudal honors, the chief now usurped the prerogatives of royalty and established a mint (*tankasāle*) whence issued the Baire Deva coins. At this period Achyuta Raya his patron died and was succeeded on the Vijayanagar throne by Sada Siva Raya, under the guardianship of Rama Raja. Rumour of Kempe Gauda's proceedings having reached the court, he was summoned to account and cast into prison, his territory being sequestered and added to that of *Jagat Deva Rāyal*. After remaining in confinement at Anegundi for five years, he obtained release by the payment of a heavy fine and his possessions were restored to him. His residence at the metropolis apparently wrought some change in his views, for on his return he is said to have suppressed the custom of amputating the fingers of the marriageable females in his family, considering it incompatible with his dignity as

* This was Hale (or old) Bengaluru, as it was afterwards called, the site of which is pointed out to the west of Hebbal.

Lord of the country.* He appears also to have secretly adopted the worship of Siya in place of that of Baire Deva, the family god. His rule continued till 1569, being 43 years before and five years after his imprisonment.

His son, *Inmadi* (or the second) *Kempe Gauda* succeeded to the government. By him were erected the *Somesvara* pagoda at Halasur, and a number of tanks in various parts. He extended his territory westwards and obtained possession of *Savandurga* and *Magadi*, where he built a mud fort and the large temple, now in ruins, of *Somesvara*, two miles to the west.

Jagat Deva Rayal.—After the overthrow of the *Vijayanagar* empire by a Muhammadan confederacy on the field of *Talikota* in 1564, the dominions of that mighty Hindu sovereignty fell a prey to numerous invaders. The *Bijapur* and *Ahmednagar* princes having agreed on different lines of conquest to avoid mutual interference, the forces of the former made many acquisitions to the south. Emboldened by success an attempt was made on *Pennagonda*, which had for a time been the capital of the ousted kings of *Vijayanagar*, but whence *Timma Raja* had transferred the seat of government some years before to *Chandragiri*. The attack on *Pennagonda* was gallantly repelled by *Jagat Deva Rayal*, † a relation of the *Raja's*, and his services were rewarded by bestowal of a large district which extended his possessions from *Baramahal* to the *Western Ghats*. He fixed his capital at *Channapatna*, which his descendants held till 1630, when it was captured after a long siege by *Chama Raja* of *Mysore*, together with *Kankanhalli*.

In 1638 *Ran-dulha Khan*, the general of the *Adil Shahi* prince of *Bijapur*, captured *Bangalore* from *Kempe Gauda* and made it his chief residence, the *Gauda* retiring to his stronghold on *Savandurga*.

Shahji.—On *Ran-dulha Khan's* return to court, *Shahji*, father of the celebrated *Sivaji*, being second in command, was appointed to govern the districts subdued by the *Bijapur* forces in *Karnataka* and *Dravida*, named *Carnatic Bijapur*. With the view of attaching him to the fortunes of the government he was afterwards granted as a jaghir *Bangalore*, *Kolar*, *Hoskote*, *Ballapur* and *Sira*. He fixed his residence at first

* The observance of this barbarous custom continued in some branches of the sect until two years ago when it was prohibited by Government.

† The *Jag Dev Rayal* of Wilks.

at Bangalore, but afterwards when not engaged in military expeditions lived sometimes at Ballapur and sometimes at Kolar.

The story of his eventful life is not without romance and demands a passing notice. His father, Malloji Bhosla, was an officer, serving with a few men mounted on his own horses, in the Nizam Shahi army in the time of Malik Amber, the celebrated Abyssinian minister of Ahmednagar. He was it is said for many years childless when in 1594, by virtue of the prayers of Shah Sherif, a Muhammadan saint at Ahmednagar, his wife bore a son, whom in gratitude he named Shahji after the holy man. When five years old the boy accompanied his father to an entertainment at the house of his commanding officer, Lukji Jadu Rao, a Mahratta chief of high birth who was at the head of 10,000 men. Jadu Rao, attracted by the appearance of Shahji, seated him beside his daughter Jeejee, a pretty child of three or four years old, and when they began to play together remarked jestingly that they were a fine pair. But the merriment which this occasioned was checked by Malloji's rising and calling upon his friends to witness that Jadu Rao had formed with him a marriage contract. The chief seemed astonished and was mute. Affecting to treat what had passed as a mere joke he next day asked Malloji the father to a dinner. But the latter declined the invitation unless Jadu Rao would formally recognize Shahji as his son-in-law, which was indignantly refused.

The crafty father however never relinquished the design and having acquired wealth and a high command was eventually successful. The marriage of Shahji to Jeejee Bai was accordingly celebrated with great pomp in 1604, and honored by the presence of the Sultan. The offspring of this union were Sambhaji and the illustrious Sivaji.

In 1620 Shahji, who had succeeded to his father's jaghir, distinguished himself in a battle against the Moguls. In 1629, he appears as a supporter of the cause of Khan Jehan Lodi, who had been driven into rebellion by the jealousy of the emperor Shah Jehan. Finding he had adopted a failing cause and fearing the loss of his jaghir, Shahji made a tender of his services to the Mogul emperor, promising on condition of receiving a safe conduct and a letter of pardon to repair to the imperial presence. The indulgence being granted, he came to court accompanied by his immediate dependents and a body of two thousand horse. Having

paid his respects to Shah Jehan he was promoted to the command of 5,000 horse and not only confirmed in his patrimonial jaghir but received a grant for some other districts.

In 1632, dissatisfied with the proceedings of the imperial court, he made overtures to the Bijapur government with such inducements as led to their acceptance. In order to detach him from this alliance his wife and family, who in consequence of his second marriage had separated from him, were seized by the imperialists but immediately released through the influence of Jeejee Bai's relations, who were adherents of the emperor. Shahji became thenceforward a leading partisan of the Bijapur state, and subdued the Ahmednagar territories of which he made himself regent. But in 1636 Muhammad Adil Shah was compelled to sue for peace from the emperor. Pardon to Shahji on condition of giving up his forts was one of the articles of the treaty concluded, and from this time his attention was confined to the Carnatic provinces.

In 1649, being suspected of secretly inciting the rebellion of his son Siyaji, he was treacherously seized at an entertainment. On being brought to court he denied all connection with his son's proceedings but nothing could convince Muhammad Adil Shah of his innocence. Enraged at his supposed contumacy the king ordered him to be confined in a stone dungeon the door of which was built up, except a small opening, which he was told would be for ever closed if within a certain period his son did not submit. Through the influence of the Mogul emperor Shah' Jehan and others he was saved from a cruel death and released from his dungeon on giving security, but was kept a prisoner at large in Bijapur for four years.

In 1653 Shahji was permitted to return to his government. Soon after his restoration his eldest son Sambhaji, who during his absence had been at the head of affairs, was killed in an expedition. In 1662, with the approval of his sovereign, Shahji accompanied by his other son Venkoji (or Eckoji)* paid a visit to Sivaji and was successful in effecting a reconciliation between him and the Bijapur state.

* *Venkejies* in Duff, *Vencay* in Elphinstone, *Angoyes* or *Elojies* in Scott, *Escojes* in Wilks. The latter is no doubt a corruption of the former, in the same way as *Ventula* is often at the present day transformed into *Amila*. I have attempted to reconcile the spelling of the two forms.

In 1664 the active career of Shahji was brought to an end, at the age of 70, by a fall from his horse while hunting at Basavapatna on the banks of the Tungabhadra, in the Shimoga District, where he had joined the Bijapur army to assist in reducing some refractory zamindars. At his death he possessed besides the estates conferred upon him by Bijapur before mentioned, the fort of Arnee, Porto Novo, and the territory of Tanjore, acquisitions made by conquest.

His son Venkoji, or Eckoji, continued to govern the jaghir with the aid of Raghunath Narrain, who had been his father's principal adviser. The latter is described as a person of superior abilities. His relations with the son of his patron were never altogether amicable, though mutual interests prevented an open rupture. But in 1675 Raghunath Narrain left the Carnatic and in course of time entered the service of Sivaji, who received him with distinction. The intention of laying claim to a half share in his father's possessions as an hereditary right had been formed by Sivaji and with the aid of this new counsellor he matured his plans for an expedition into the Carnatic and the enforcement of his claim. The expedition which set out in 1677, and the negotiations between Sivaji and Venkoji are matters of history. By 1678 all the disputed districts had been overrun and Sivaji's horsemen levied *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in every direction, but an amicable arrangement having been come to, Venkoji regained possession the same year. Sivaji died in 1680.

Mysore Wadeyars.—Meanwhile the Wadeyars of Mysore, who had gained possession of Seringapatam, were rising to power. In 1654 Kempe Gauda of Magadi had been defeated at Yelahanka by Kanthirava Narasa Raja with great loss and forced to pay a contribution. In 1687 Bangalore also passed into the hands of the Mysore kings in the following manner. Sivaji was dead and Venkoji, established on the throne of Tanjore, found his distant dominion of Bangalore to be an expensive and precarious possession, insulated in a great degree by the contending armies which constantly ranged over the intermediate country. He therefore determined to sell it to the highest bidder, and Chikka Deva Raja, who, taking advantage of the general anarchy, had been gradually extending his possessions, finally agreed to purchase it for three lacs of rupees (£30,000). He accordingly sent a detachment to occupy the new purchase and to pay the money. But the negotiation having been long protracted had become a

matter of notoriety, and attracted the attention of Harji Raja, the Mahratta commander-in-chief at Jinji, and of Aurangzib who had just raised the siege of Golconda. These powers, entertaining a high opinion of the importance of Bangalore, sent each a detachment from their distant and opposite stations to anticipate the Raja of Mysore. Khasim Khan, the general of Aurangzib, by forced marches along the west of the Ghats, arrived first, and the place being in a dismantled state preparatory to its sale, fell into his hands almost without opposition. The detachment of Harji Raja finding themselves forestalled, marched back as they came. The imperial colors, however, were hoisted for only four days on the ramparts of Bangalore. For Khasim Khan who had more important objects in view, resolved to accept the terms still offered by the Mysore Raja, as he would thereby obtain a large sum of money and escape the necessity of leaving a detachment to occupy the place. At the same time its use as a point of communication would still be preserved. Thus in July 1687 this important town became a part of the Mysore kingdom. .

In 1728 Deva Raja, Dalavai of Dodda Krishna Raja, made an attack upon Magadi with a view of replenishing the treasury, which had been heavily drained by the contributions levied by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas. Kempe Gauda imprudently allowed himself to be surrounded in the weak fort of Magadi and was forced to surrender at discretion. He was carried to Seringapatam as a state prisoner and there ended his days, the last of his line. The impregnable fortress of Savandurga, with the accumulated plunder of nearly two hundred years, thus fell into the hands of the Mysore army.

In 1749 the siege of Devanhalli was undertaken, in which Haidar Ali first distinguished himself as a volunteer horseman, and here his son and successor Tippu was afterwards born. In 1758 the fort and district of Bangalore were conferred on Haidar as a jaghir in recognition of his distinguished services. In 1759 the Mahrattas under Gopal Hari invested Bangalore and surprised Channapatna, but both places were relieved by his address. In 1761 he obtained from Basalat Jang the cession of Hoskote and of Doddballapur, the jaghir of Abbas Kuli Khan. From this year dates his usurpation of the Mysore throne, from which period therefore the District was under the Muhammadan rule of himself and of his son and successor Tippu Sultan

In 1791 Bangalore was captured from Tippu by the British under Lord Cornwallis, to whom also Devanhalli and other places submitted. Savandurga, Ramgiri, Sivangiri and other hill forts were taken. On the death of Tippu in 1799 the District was included by the treaty of Seringapatam in the territory of the Mysore Raja. Under the native government which followed, the Bangalore and Kolar Districts constituted the Bangalore Foujdari, which was afterwards called the Bangalore Division, until the formation of the Nundydroog Division in 1863, when the name Bangalore was confined to the District. The most important topical changes that have occurred in the District during this period are the establishment of the British Cantonment at Bangalore and the foundation of Closepet, the former of which events has added so greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the surrounding country.

POPULATION.

Number.—The entire population of the District is 828,354, the number of males being 414,543, and of females 413,811.

Density.—This gives 284·3 persons to a square mile, a higher rate than in any other District of the Province. But the result is largely affected by the presence of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, the united population of which is 142,513. Excluding these from the calculation, the density of population in the District is only 236·5 persons per square mile. Even this proportion is exceeded and that slightly in only one District, Kolar. Individual taluks shew a much higher rate. The most thickly peopled at the time of the census was Anekal (since united with Sarjapur), where there were 375 persons to a square mile. In Magadi the rate was 357, in Nolaungala 342, in Devanhalli 296.

By religion.—The numbers professing each of the principal forms of faith are as follows:—

	Adults		Children		Total.	Percentage.
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus ..	247,656	249,178	130,032	129,743	756,599	91·4
Muhammadians ..	17,705	17,097	2,668	2,017	53,485	6·5
Jains ...	265	191	88	98	642	·08
Christians ...	6,158	5,469	2,961	3,025	17,613	2·1
Others ...	12	3	..	..	15	...
Total...	271,794	271,938	142,749	141,873	828,354	..

Distribution.—The following table shows the distribution of population by taluks :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Anekal ...	53,977	1,747		171	55,895
Bangalore ...	186,795	24,706	234	16,275	227,825*
Closepel ...	88,051	8,631	3	289	96,974
Devanhalli ...	68,848	1,606	3	4	70,459
Dod Ballapur	61,600	2,084	4	19	63,707
Hoskote ...	66,323	3,437	2	123	69,885
Kankanhalli	68,854	3,884	4	673	73,415
Magadi ...	94,180	4,617	260	18	99,085
Nelamanga	67,963	3,373	132	41	71,509
Total.....	756,599	53,485	642	17,613	828,354

Increase.—With this may be compared the statistics according to the *Lhaneshumari* accounts of 1853—4, as given in the margin. So far as these are reliable, an increase of 209,848 took place in the population of the District during the interval between 1853 and 1871. Some of the variations in details are due to redistribution of taluks. The fact however remains of an increase on the whole equivalent to 23.9 per cent in 18 years.

Hindus.—The Hindus being divided into worshippers of Vishnu and worshippers of Siva, under various forms, names and manifestations of those two deities, we obtain the following results :—

Hindus.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava ...	204,819	205,194	410,013
Saiva ...	172,869	173,717	346,586
Total	377,688	378,911	756,599

Brahmans. The Brahmans number 28,642 and are distributed in the following proportion among the three great sects :—

Brahmans.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Smarta ...	9,238	8,789	18,027
Mādhyva ...	3,796	3,881	7,627
Sri Vaishnava ...	1,481	1,507	2,988
Total ...	14,515	14,127	28,642

* Includes 15 others, not classified.

Kshatriyas. The classes of the population claiming to be Kshatriyas are thus returned:—

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Mathurattas	...	..	...	...	...	4,550	4,691	9,241
Rājbindo	...	..	...	...	...	118	135	253
Rāchevār	...	..	...	...	...	1,183	1,182	2,365
Rājputs	...	..	...	...	...	1,054	991	2,045
Sikhs	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total.....						6,887	7,000	13,887

Vaiśyas. Subdivisions of the third caste of Hindus are represented to the following extent.

Vaiśyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Gujarati	...	..	...	...	...	12	7	19
Konati	...	..	...	...	...	2,986	2,656	5,642
Lādar	...	..	...	...	...	86	67	153
Mārvadi	...	..	...	...	...	31	9	40
Multani	...	..	...	...	...	23	0	23
Nagarta	...	..	...	...	...	2,450	2,420	4,888
Total...						5,597	5,168	10,765

Sudras. The Sudra classes—the most numerous of all—are returned according to the following list, which is alphabetically arranged.

Sudras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agas	...	...	washermen	...	...	6,275	6,203	12,478
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	14,663	15,163	29,826
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	11,269	11,134	22,403
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	4,242	4,317	8,559
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	1,632	1,467	3,099
Gāniga	...	...	oilpressers	...	...	2,885	2,905	5,790
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	11,662	11,893	23,555
Goniga	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	408	462	870
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	4,427	4,330	8,757
Idiga	...	...	toddymen	...	...	1,419	1,444	2,863
Kumbara	...	...	pottery	...	...	2,402	2,438	4,840
Kurula	...	...	shepherds	...	...	22,783	23,384	46,167
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	88	74	162
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	3,406	3,368	6,774
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	...	291	700	991
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	12,945	12,504	25,449
Sādar	...	...	...	...	...	1,908	1,914	3,822
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	14,638	14,142	28,780
Uppār	...	...	salt makers	...	...	988	1,011	1,999
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	13,770	13,585	27,355
Woldiga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	110,631	112,022	222,653
Total.....						242,732	244,490	487,192

Other orders. The Census returns further introduce the following divisions of Hindus as not coming under either of the four orthodox divisions above mentioned.

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	308	254	562
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	18,221	18,209	36,430
Maras	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	6,285	6,369	12,654
Outcasts	...	...	...	...	...	70,055	70,518	1,40,573
Panchalas	...	...	...	...	...	6,384	6,370	12,754
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	6,127	5,909	12,036
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	930	808	1,738
Goorgs	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Total.....						1,08,921	1,08,448	2,16,769

Brahmos.—Four men and three women, Naidus of the Banajiga caste, and seven men of the Modali and Pillo classes, all residents of Bangalore, have entered themselves as adherents of the Brahmo Samaj, but the real number is believed to be greater.

Parsis.—There is only one man in the District representative of this race. He belongs to Bangalore.

Muhammadans.—The numbers of the followers of Islam in the District belonging to the Shiah, Suni and Wahabi sects respectively are as follow :

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,417	2,976
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	25,750	24,683	50,383
Wahabi	...	...	...	...	...	62	64	126
Total.....						27,371	26,114	53,485

Percentage. The taluks in which Musalmans reside in the greatest numbers are Bangalore, where they bear a ratio of 11·8 per cent to the population of the taluk, and Closepet where the percentage is 9·4. In Magadi, Kankanhalli, Hoskote and Nelmangala the percentage ranges between 5·4 and 5.

Another classification. The following classification of Muhammadans on a partly national basis and the numbers under each head are taken from the Census reports.

Muhammadans.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	133	99	232
Dakhni	26,523	25,463	51,986
Labbe or Mapile	413	285	698
Findari or Kakar	302	267	569
Total.....	27,371	26,114	53,485

Christians.—The total number of Christians in the District is returned as 17,613, of whom 15,294 are in Bangalore itself. Of the whole number 4,115 are Europeans, 2,444 Eurasians and 11,054 Natives.

Details.—Separating adults from children, and civilians from the military, the following details are obtained.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans :—Civil	373	348	355	453	1,529
Military	1,607	265	411	302	2,585
Eurasians :—Civil	325	519	589	678	2,111
Military	43	80	103	108	334
Natives	2,527	2,688	2,786	3,053	11,054
Total.....	4,875	3,900	4,244	4,594	17,613

By creed.—According to creed they are thus distributed :—

Christians.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	3,258	2,503	5,761
Roman Catholics	5,813	5,964	11,777
Not stated	48	27	75
Total. ...	9,119	8,494	17,613

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are returned under the following heads :—

Occupation.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Christians.	Total.
Government service	14,471	2,047	2,459	18,977
Professional	7,858	527	388	8,773
Personal service	15,682	987	1,554	18,182
Agriculture	142,950	4,929	598	148,477
Laborers	32,943	2,836	553	36,332
Trade	4,175	1,011	105	5,291
Manufacture and arts	48,371	2,679	439	51,489
All others, including children	490,828	88,489	11,517	540,832

Details.—Of *agriculturists*, 46 per cent are Wokligas, 10·6 outcasts, 8 Kurubas, 5·5 figlars, 5·2 Lingayats, 4 Gollas, and 2·9 Banajigas. *Laborers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified : Weavers of cotton or silk 13,208, potmakers 1,600, woollen weavers 1,454, oilmongers 1,103, rearers of silkworms 335, sack weavers 104, bangle makers 101, sugar manufacturers 5, toddy and jaggory makers 3, others 359. Of *artisans* : workers in metal number 4,013, cotton spinners 3,544, tailors 1,245, mat and basket makers 1,016, workers in leather 1,000, shoe and saddle makers 731, dyers 193, lace makers 154, wool spinners 149, bangle sellers 146, cotton cleaners 132, tin-men 87, furniture makers 70, printers 67, net makers 60, cutlers 40, toy makers 34, binders 27, lapidaries or polishers of precious stones 27, watch and clock repairers 22, workers in glass 9, comb makers 7, carvers and engravers 6, gilders 4, others 279.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* consists of 16,554 carts and 73,678 ploughs. The *manufacturing stock* consists of 9,834 cloth looms, 898 cumbly, 39 carpet and 26 goni looms, besides 448 oil mills, 198 of stone and 250 of wood.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 3,430.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the people consist of 3,800 houses of the better sort, or over Rs. 500 in value, occupied by 24,950 tenants ; and of 172,821 of the inferior sort, with 803,404 inhabitants. The taluks besides Bangalore containing the largest proportion of first class houses are Devanhalli and Anekal.

Towns and Villages.—The District contains 2,544 primary (*asah*) populated towns and villages, of which 1 (Bangalore) has more than 50,000 inhabitants, 5 (Dod Ballapur, Anekal, Devanhalli, Channapatna,

Closepet) have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 7 from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 43 from 1,000 to 2,000, 202 from 500 to 1,000, 866 from 200 to 500, 1,419 less than 200. Besides these are 302 depopulated primary villages, with 1,849 populated and 817 depopulated secondary (*dākhali*) villages, or altogether 4,393 populated and 1,119 depopulated.

By taluks.—These are thus distributed in the various taluks :—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.
Ansikal	201	23	42	50	242	72
Bangalore	319	55	213	91	532	146
Closepet	226	7	334	171	560	178
Devanhalli	293	30	32	83	325	113
Dod-Ballapur	268	14	54	62	322	76
Hosakote	341	106	14	44	858	150
Kankanhalli	212	19	452	130	664	149
Magadi	354	26	554	169	908	195
Nelamangala	327	22	154	17	481	39
Total.....	2,544	302	1,849	817	4,393	1,119

Great festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals :—

At *Lagumainhalli*, Dod-Ballapur taluk, on the occasion of the *Ghati Subrahmanya rathotsava*, held for 12 days from *Pushya suddha* 3rd, during which 20,000 people assemble.

At *Melur*, Devanhalli taluk, where 10,000 people come together for the *Gangadevi parishc*, lasting 10 days from full moon in Chaitra.

At *Tirumale* in Magadi taluk, where a similar concourse takes place at the same time for the *Ranganathswami parishc*.

Cholera sometimes appears at the latter festival but has not been known at the others.

In *Bangalore*, the *Rangaswami rathotsava* in Ballapur-pet, and the *Dharma Rayan parishc* in Alsur-pet, are both held in April about the same time. The former lasts 7 days from the 9th and attracts 3,000 people, the latter for 12 days from the 7th and attracts 5,000 people, principally Tiglar, who celebrate the festival at night.

At *Hoskote*, on full moon day in Vaishakha, 5,000 people keep the *Dharma Rayan karaga*.

Fairs.—The largest weekly fairs are the following :

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	Nb. of visitors.
Vagata ...	Hoekote ..	Sunday...	2,000
Hindignala ...	Do ...	Monday ...	3,000
Mudavadi ...	Kankanhalli ..	Do ...	1,500
Closetpet ...	Closetpet ...	Tuesday ...	4,000
Krishnarajpur ...	Bang Joro ...	Do ...	2,000
Harohalli ...	Kankanhalli ...	Wednesday ...	1,500
Kankanhalli ...	Do ..	Thursday ...	2,000
Dod-Ballapura ...	Dod-Ballapura	Do ...	3,000
Nelamangala ...	Nelamangala ...	Friday ...	2,500
Tubgere ...	Dod-Ballapura	Saturday ...	1,500

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate of the District is deduced as 13·10 per mille of the population, while the death-rate is 15·24 per mille, shewing that the returns are not entirely accurate.

Births.—The births registered in 1872 numbered 10,850, being 5,578 males and 5,272 females.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in 1872 was 6,059 of males and 5,999 of females, or 12,058 altogether ; of which 161 occurred among Christians, 840 among Muhammadans, 10,965 among Hindus, and 692 among other classes. According to age: born dead 198, under 1 year 2,152, from 1 to 5 years 1,411, from 6 to 12 years 782, from 12 to 20 years 861, from 21 to 30 years 1,362, from 31 to 40 years 1,232, from 41 to 50 years 1,216, from 51 to 60 years 1,040, over 60 years of age 2,374.

The causes of death registered were : from diseases,—cholera 15, small pox 1,247, fevers 5,800, bowel complaints 838 ; from injuries,—suicide 53, wounds 20, accidents 188, snake bite or wild beasts 41 ; all other causes 4,456.

Diseases. *—**Endemics.**—The chief endemic disease is malarious fever, which prevails extensively in some of the taluqs, viz. Closetpet, Magadi, and Kankanhalli, and is very frequently attended with enlargement of the spleen. It likewise prevails in all the other taluks but not so severely. It is not generally fatal when properly treated. I am not aware that any improvement is taking place in this disease. In some years it occurs severely in certain taluks and during others there is a comparative freedom from it. It is difficult to assign any special cause for the origin of the malaria which gives rise to this fever, but, generally

* Contributed by Dr. Oswald.

speaking, it may be stated that when the rains and seasons are favourable fever is less prevalent. It is most frequent at the commencement and close of the monsoons. Even Bangalore is not exempt from malarious fever, but the type is less marked, and cases met with easily treated.

With the exception of malarious fever I am not aware that any other class of disease is endemic in this District.

In Bangalore, of late years many cases of typhoid fever have occurred among Europeans, but I have never seen a well marked case in a native. Measles and whooping cough are also frequently met with and occasionally diphtheria. Pneumonia in natives, and congestion of the liver in Europeans, are exceedingly common. Syphilis may perhaps be said to be almost endemic both in Bangalore and in the District generally. It prevails extensively and when neglected, as it often is, assumes a very virulent form.

Epidemics.—Cholera becomes epidemic occasionally, but the District has been remarkably free from it during the past 4 years. When it occurs it generally commences in February or March, and prevails more or less until the commencement of the cold season. In the epidemics that have hitherto occurred, the first cases are generally supposed to have been imported from infected districts in the Madras Presidency. I have no recollection of any severe outbreak of cholera among the European inhabitants of Bangalore for many years past, though occasional cases occur when the disease is epidemic among the natives.

Small pox is always more or less prevalent in the District during the hot season and commencement of the rains. There was a severe epidemic of this disease in Bangalore in 1872, but it was not of a particularly fatal type, and I do not think the disease is worse or more fatal in this District than in other countries. During some years the disease is comparatively dormant. Vaccination is carried on in every taluk by a staff of vaccinators, but the system is capable of improvement.

A severe epidemic of dengue occurred in Bangalore in the latter part of 1872. Occasional cases came under notice early in the year, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form until late in the year. It confined itself chiefly to the native population. A few Europeans

only suffered. The disease was prevailing severely in many parts of India, and it seems to have been imported. It was not fatal. No death came under notice, except in very young children. It had disappeared almost entirely, but in April 1873 shewed a disposition to recur. From what I can learn dengue seems known to the natives as having occurred many years ago in an epidemic form. I myself saw a few cases in 1865 in Bangalore.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for ten years is exhibited in detail in the following table. The returns from Education and Public Works have been credited to General Revenue from the years in which the receipts under those heads cease to appear. The diminution under Police marks its transfer to Municipal funds, separately accounted for :—

Items.	1864—65	1865—66	1866—67	1867—68	1868—69
Land Revenue	992,509	1,091,710	1,187,879	1,197,541	1,014,595
Sāyar (customs)	135,891	63,019	82,525	78,062	54,675
Forests	22,645	51,119	17,549	71,651	57,990
Abkārī	334,726	392,820	284,013	331,969	341,938
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes) ...	59,631	64,485	100,909	81,169	60,392
Salt	328	377	526	564	341
Stamps	78,925	79,677	86,836	128,013	130,806
Post Office	2,917	3,117	3,434	3,324	3,179
Law and Justice	32,207	31,739	38,052	29,717	18,347
Police	1,130	301	506	425	5,057
Education ... ..	...	426	607	582	619
Miscellaneous	4,599	4,582	2,936	3,656	7,165
Public Works	18,645	14,495	6,396	4,653	11,722
Total Rs...	1,679,153	1,797,867	1,814,162	1,921,326	1,706,226

Items.	1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73	1873—74
Land Revenue	755,422	770,307	971,089	950,030	938,191
Sāyar (customs)	52,307	55,902	61,900	66,165	60,987
Forests	45,544	36,118	66,036	49,162	41,570
Abkārī	356,505	384,764	414,947	415,138	435,695
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes) ...	32,320	34,726	45,832	46,390	46,146
Salt	167	371	143	470	284
Stamps	139,144	103,857	76,486	53,715	57,785
Post Office	10,130	9,874	12,184	11,533	12,589
Law and Justice	21,152	61,502	88,807	110,144	109,756
Police	16,975	17,471	2,584	91	21
Education	7,750	10,816	8,144	...	...
Miscellaneous	10,946	9,132	14,839	10,829	9,489
Public Works	26,113	17,882	...	...	...
Total Rs...	1,472,477	1,512,722	1,762,971	1,715,667	1,710,463

The following statement, in the form furnished by the Director General of Statistics, shews the number of estates, on the rent roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government. The data for older periodical statements are not available:—

Particulars.	1870—71.
Number of estates	932
Number of registered proprietors or co-parceners	3,651
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 62,262 13 4
Average land revenue paid by each estate.	66 12 10
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or co-parcener	17 0 10

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The most general manufactures, carried on all over the District, are those of cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets or *cumbli*s. The following is a list of cloths made, with prices; the higher prices include silk borders, with more or less admixture of silk.

Cotton fabrics.—*Women's cloths.*—8 yards long, 1½ yard wide—*chār káne shire*, Rs. 15 to 100; *gase* or *sásave kándangi*, Rs. 10 to 30; *mungi*, Rs. 25 to 35; *sálári*, Rs. 8 to 20; *kádigannu*, Rs. 6 to 35; *kempu chandrakáli*, Rs. 5 to 50; *bilipatla*, Rs. 4 to 40; *gulál chukki*, Rs. 6 to 30; *kalás mungi*, Rs. 20 to 30; *bánagere* or *jóda sálári*, Rs. 10 to 25; *kari chandrakáli*, Rs. 5 to 50; *kadle banna* or *kadle-putáni*, Rs. 25 to 40; *nimbávali*, Rs. 10 to 30.

Men's cloths.—*Págu*, Rs. 5 to 20; *rummál*, Rs. 3 to 100; *panche*, Rs. 2½ to Rs. 30; *dhótra*, Rs. 4 to 40; *sálya*, Rs. 8 to 15; *vastra*, As. 4 to Rs. 5; *dupati*, Rs. 2½ to 5; *tale-batte*, As. 6.

Tape (*navár*) for bedding is made at Sarjapur and *satranji* or cotton carpets.

Tent cloth of strong texture is made by the convicts at Bangalore; *dosuti* for the outside and *dangari* for the inside.

Woollen fabrics.—*Woollen cumbli*s.—*Kari cumbli*, the ordinary black or dark grey kind; *jhádi cumbli*, quilted; *gongadikar cumbli*, one corner stitched up with a tassel so as to form a hood.

Carpets made in Bangalore are noted for their excellent and durable qualities. The common drugget carpet with reversible pattern is called

jamkhana and costs from 8 As. to 1½ Rupee a square yard; the rugs and pile carpets, *ratna sumbli*, cost from Rs. 4 a square yard. The art has been carried to great perfection in the Central Jail, the carpets made in which, of Persian and Turkish designs, are in great demand even for England, at from Rs. 12 a square yard.

Silk fabrics.—Silks of stout durable texture and costly patterns are largely made by *patregars* in Bangalore and sold by weight at from Rs. 4 and 5 a tola.

Raw silk.—The production of raw silk, an industry confined to the Muhammadans, has much declined owing to continued mortality of the worms. The interesting attempt to establish a Silk Filature company at Kengeri will be described in the account of that place.

Metal manufacture.—In Magadi taluk much iron is made and some steel. *Steel wire* of a superior quality for strings of musical instruments is made at Channapatna.

Gold and silver lace is also made at Bangalore. *Lacquered ware* and *toys* are well known manufactures of Channapatna.

Oils.—The extraction of oils forms an important branch of industry. These consist of castor oil of two kinds, the inferior description obtained from the large seed being called lamp oil; ground-nut oil, caron oil, and gingelli oil, of good and inferior kinds. They will be more fully described with their uses in the general introduction.

The manufacture may also be mentioned of *coir* ropes and matting; of *goni* bags or sacks; and of *bamboo* matting and baskets.

Arts.—The arts of printing, bookbinding, lithography and photography are pursued in Bangalore, and carpentering in all its branches, including coach building and furniture making. The variety of handicrafts will be evident from the table previously given of occupations.

Marts.—The chief marts of trade, in addition to that of Bangalore, are at Channapatna, Dod-Ballapur, Sarjapur, Vadagenhalli, and Tyamagondal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway.—The Bangalore Branch Railway enters the District on the east, in the Hoskote taluk, where there is a station at Kadgodli

12 miles from the terminus at Bangalore. Intermediate between these points a temporary station, opened for the Camp of Exercise, is still retained.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 176½ miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 37,660. *District roads* amount to 252½ miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 13,868 a year. The particulars regarding each class of roads are given below.

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>		Miles.	Cost.
Suburban roads in Bangalore under the Municipality	...	28	9,500
Bangalore to Tumkur boundary	...	30	7,875
Do Mysore do	...	41	10,762
Do Oossoor frontier	...	16½	3,118
Do Bellary do via Devanhalli	...	29	2,310
Do Kolar boundary via Hoskote	...	14	1,470
Nelamangala to Kunigal	...	25	2,825
Total...		176½	37,660

<i>District Roads.</i>		Miles.	Cost.
Attibele to Mattikere	...	3	90
Hoskote to Jangamkote	...	14	420
Jangamkote to Sidlaghatta frontier	...	4½	180
Devanhalli to Nundydroog do	...	3½	105
Dod-Ballapur do do	...	9	270
Bangalore to Bannirghatta	...	9½	320
Sarjapur to Kadgod via Vartur	...	12	360
Do Attibele	...	7	210
Anekal to Salem frontier	...	5½	141
Tyragondal connecting Bangalore-Tumkur and Kolar-Sompur roads	...	6	120
Churchyard on Bannirghatta road joining the Bangalore-Oossoor road	...	1½	37
Hoskote to Malur frontier	...	7	175
Do Kadgod	...	4½	135
Sompangeri to Malur frontier	...	3½	105
Bangalore to Malavalli frontier via Kankanhalli	...	38	3,040
Do do do	...	9	315
Sompur to Urdigere...	...	6	180
Bangalore to Kunigal via Magadi	...	30½	1,957
Approaches to the Cantonment on the north of Railway	...	6	150
Kolar to Sompur via Dod-Ballapur	...	41	3,280
Yelahanka towards Goriladnur via do	...	23½	1,860
Kolar-Sompur road to Dod-Ballapur via Isvara temple	...	...	400
Total...		252½	13,868

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest houses for European officials and travellers have been built at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shown to which each

First Class.

Bangalore.
Closepet.
Kumbalgarh.
Nelamangala.

Second Class.

Channapatna.
Devanhalli.
Heblagod.
Hoskote.
Solor.
Somp
Yelal

Third Class.

Dod Ballapur.
Jangamkote.
Kankanhalli.

Chattrams for the accommodation of native travellers are maintained by Government at Bangalore, Bidadi, Channapatna, Closepet, Hoskote,

GAZETTEER.

Anekal.—A taluk in the south-east. Area about 178 square miles. Head quarters at Anekal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Anekal	27	10	97,29	405	81	10,215
2	Attibele	23	11	8,867	91	7	6,965
3	Ridarguppe	40	7	8,319	154	62	8,535
4	Hargadde	32	9	5,465	34	...	5,499
5	Iggalur	33	4	6,294	57	..	6,351
6	Jigani ..	36	38	7,532	217	20	7,769
7	Sarjapur	33	13	9,771	789	1	10,561
Total		224	92	53,977	1,747	171	55,895

Principal places, with population.—Anekal, 6,612 ; Sarjapur, 3,051 ; Attibele, 1,551 ; Dommasandra, 1,485 ; Jigani, 1,390.

The taluk was increased by the addition of the Sarjapur and Bidarguppe hoblis, on the breaking up of the Sarjapur taluk, in 1878.

The *Pinakini* runs along the eastern side and receives nearly the whole drainage. The western side is very jungly and marked by a continuous range of hills, through which several rivulets, uniting under the name of the *Suvarnanukhi*, descend to the Arkavati at the lower level of Kan-kanhalli. The taluk consists of two principal valleys, which collect all the smaller streams running eastward: the southernmost extends from Anekal to Attibele ; through the northern flows the *Sanatku-mara*, which joins the Pinakini near Hossur, in the Salem District, 5 miles beyond the Mysore boundary.

Except in the western parts the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The principal dry crops are the ordinary ragi, save, gram, &c. The wet crops consists chiefly of paddy and sugar cane. There are many gardens of the betel vine, with areca and cocoanut plantations. The Sanatku-mara supplies several small channels and tanks. Its waters are further utilised by means of pikola wells.

Iron ore is collected and smelted in the western parts of the taluk. Common cotton cloths are made at Anekal, Dommasandra and other places. Raw silk is produced at Anekal and Sarjapur. At this latter place muslins of various patterns, turbans, and small cotton carpets are made.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :-

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	55	400	9	131	64	531
Culturable	9	446	3	...	12	446
Unculturable	13	303	7	...	20	303
Total.....	78	509	19	131	98	...

The revenue from the land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 57,246—2—1, and from local cesses Rs. 2,048—9—4. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—6—10 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·8 per cent of the population.

From Attibele, on the main road from Bangalore to Salem, roads branch off south-west to Mattikere, or by a circuitous route to Anekal, and north-east *via* Sarjapur to Kadgodi. There is also a road from Bangalore to Bannirghatta.

Anekal.—A town situated in 12° 42' N. lat., 77° 43' E. long., 20 miles south-east of Bangalore. Head-quarters of the Anekal taluk, and a municipality. No direct road from Bangalore, but may be reached by a fair weather track from the Hossur road, beyond Hebbagod.

No. of houses 1269. Population 6612, composed as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	2,984	3,180	6,164
Muhamedans	195	199	394
Christians	28	26	54
Total.....	3,207	3,405	6,612

A fair is held every Friday, attended by 400 persons.

The origin of the name—*āne-kallu*, hailstone—is not known. The town was founded about 1603 by Chikka Timme Gauda, a descendant of the original Sugatur chief. The general of the Bijapur State, after seizing Timme Gauda's hereditary possession of Hoskote, granted him Anekal, which formed a hobli of that pargana. He thereupon erected the fort and temple, constructed the large tank to the west, and set on foot such improvements as tended to the opulence and prosperity of the town. After a reign of 30 years he died, and was succeeded by his son Timme

Gauda. The latter reigned 20 years, and left the territory to his son Dodda Timme Gauda, in whose time Anekal was conquered by the Mysore Raja. The chief, however, remained in possession, paying an annual tribute of 2,000 rupees, and died shortly after, having completed a long reign of 60 years. His son Vira Nanjana Timme Gauda then ruled for 24 years, and was in turn succeeded by his son Jama Gauda. This chief, in common with many others, was expelled by Haidar and his possessions annexed to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.					1871—72	1872—73	1873—74	1874—75
Income ...	...	...	...	...	420 15 9	508 9 3	417 9 8	627 14 10
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	57 5 2	718 7 1	383 5 5	383 11 6

Arkavati.—A tributary of the Kávéri, flowing through the District from north to south and receiving the drainage of all the country between the central watershed and the western chain of hills. It rises to the west of Nundydroog, in Brahmagiri, just beyond the northern limits of the District. Thence entering the D. Ballapur taluk, it forms several large tanks, as at D. Ballapur, Kakolu and Hesarghatta; and passing between the Nelamangala and Bangalore taluks, receives in the south of the former the *Kumadvati* from the west. It then flows through the Magadi taluk, passing west of Savandurga. Penetrating between Ramgiri and Shivangiri of Closepet taluk, it crosses the latter in a south-easterly direction past Closepet and Kúnagal, which are on the left bank, into Kankanhalli taluk. Near Muduvadi-durga it is joined on the north by the *Vrishabhávati* and thence runs due south, leaving Kankanhalli on the right bank, and discharges into the Kaveri on the southern frontier. The length of the main stream is about 120 miles.

The greater part of its course from Magadi onwards is through a wild country amid rocky hills, precipices and thick jungle. Its waters are therefore little utilized in those parts for purposes of cultivation. Though never entirely dry, it presents in the hot season the usual aspect of a sandy bed with a little current of water flowing at one side. Holes scooped in the sand furnish a ready means of water supply to the dwellers on the banks. In the rains, when the freshes come down, it is a formidable stream, swollen by mountain torrents and bearing along in its irresistible force logs of timber and uprooted trees torn from the

forests on its banks. It is bridged in three places for roads from Bangalore, namely, 5 miles east of Nelamangala, 10 miles east of Magadi, and at Closepet. The calculations for the second of these gave a maximum flood discharge of 50,000 cubic feet per second, with an ordinary monsoon discharge of 3,500.

Bairan-durga.—A hill in the north-west of the Magadi taluk near Kudúr. It was fortified by the Mahattas about 1609 and, with Hulikal, formed into a separate parganna. It was purchased 20 years afterwards by the Mysore Raja, who appointed Timma Nayak as governor. He improved and strengthened the fortifications, which consisted of three lines of defence and some outworks on the north and east faces, built the temple of Bairava at the summit, and changed the name of the hill from Abdul Bandar to Bairandurga. The works were demolished and the town removed to Kudúr by order of Tippu Sultan in 1792, on account of its unhealthiness and a deficiency of water.

Bangalore.—A taluk near the centre. Area about 399 square miles. Head quarters at Bangalore. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hobli	Villages		Population				
		Primary	Secondary	Hindus	Muhammads	Jains	Christians	Total
1	Agara	44	15	11, 38	265		73	11,676
2	Bangalore	1	43	10, 293	21, 587	224	15, 294	142, 513*
3	BK gun	40	20	8, 712	245		517	9, 474
4	Holasur	37	25	6, 388	41		11	6, 650
5	Kengeri	65	117	14, 910	856		18	15, 784
6	Krishnarajapur	33	9	6 000	80		130	6 210
7	Vartur	36	16	9, 828	337		43	10, 208
8	Yelahanka	74	15	11, 552	328	10	8	11, 898
9	Yasvantapur	44	44	12, 483	347		182	13, 012
Total		374	304	186, 814	24, 066	24	16, 276	227, 425

* Others 15

Principal places, with population.—Bangalore, 142,513; Yelahanka 2,521; Kengeri, 2,075; Kempapur, 1,799; Gunjur, 1,386; Vartur, 1,376; Banasavadi, 1,337; Kácharakahalli, 1,074.

The taluk was increased in 1870 by the addition of the Krishnarajapur and Yelahanka hoblis from the old Yelahanka taluk, and in 1873

by the Begur and Vartur hoblis from the Sarjapur taluk and Kengeri hobli from the Kengeri taluk. By these accessions its limits have been restored to nearly what they were in 1799.

The greater part of the taluk drains to the east, the waters being collected into two streams, which, forming continuous chains of tanks, fall into the S. Pinakini. The northern of these commences beyond Yelamanka and, uniting near Hebbal with a stream from the north, flows into the Pinakini at Kadgod. The southern runs from Vasantapur, past Vartur, into the same near the Patandur hill. In the western part of the taluk a stream from Oyal Dinne feeds the Vrishabhavati, which rising near Gavipura, flows past Kengeri and Bidadi to the Arkavati in Kankanahalli.

The south-west is rocky and hilly; the remainder being composed of open, well cultivated country, undulating much towards the north-west. Besides the hills extending south-west from the Fort of Bangalore, the principal elevations are Bannerghatta (3271 feet) in the south, Oyal Dinne (3120 feet) and Halasur-betta (3341 feet) north-west of Bangalore. There are numerous quarries around Bangalore of gneissose stone, which is not only largely employed for every variety of building in the town, but transported to distant places.

The prevailing soil is the red, on which are cultivated ragi and the commonly associated dry crops. Paddy and sugar-cane are grown on the lands under tanks. In the immediate neighbourhood of Bangalore, especially on the south, numerous kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised for the cantonment market, such as apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, &c.; cauliflowers, peas, knol-kohl, cabbage, lettuce, &c.

The weaving of cotton cloths is the most extensive native manufacture. These are of the ordinary as well of superior kinds. Coarse woollen blankets and guni for bags are also made. But the most important local arts are those of silk-weaving and carpet-making in the Pête of Bangalore, regarding which and other arts pursued in Bangalore more particular mention will be found elsewhere.

The history of the taluk is involved in that of the District and will be found fully treated under that head.

It is intersected in all directions by roads radiating from Bangalore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	99	354	17	608	117	320
Culturable	19	5	8	609	22	614
Unculturable	14	442	108	544	118	346
Total.....	133	161	125	479	259	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 77,840 - 9—3, and from local cesses Rs. 3,265—15—4. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1—1—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pic. Agriculturists formed 7·5 per cent of the population.

Bangalore.—A town situated in 12°57 N. lat. and 77°35 E. long. The seat of government for the Province of Mysore, and head-quarters of the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Pop. 142,513. It covers an area of 13 square miles 373½ acres, and consists of two separate parts, *vis.* the Pête or old native Town of Bangalore Proper, and the Cantonment.

Its name *Bengalûru*, of which Bangalore is a corruption, is said to be derived from *bengalu*, a kind of beans, to account for which the following story is related. One day when king Vira Balâlâla was hunting, he became separated from his attendants, and losing his way, wandered about till night-fall. At last faint and weary he came upon a solitary hut, in which was an old woman, to whom he applied for something to eat. She had nothing better to offer him than some *bengalu*, green beans boiled in a little water, which however he was glad enough to get, and sharing them with his horse passed the night under shelter of the lowly hut. The incident speedily became known, and the village (*ûru*) which sprung up, thence took the name of Bengalûru. This was situated to the west of Hebbal, and after Kempe Gauda had given the name to his new capital was called old or Hale Bengalûru.

Town.—*Bangalore Proper* has the Fort on the south, and is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the Dharmâmbudhi and Sampangi tanks respectively. It includes 12 suburbs, and occupies an

area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The population numbers 60,703 souls, of whom 52,697 live within the walls of the Pête and 8,006 in the outskirts or suburbs. It contains 444 houses of the better sort, occupied by 3,312 tenants, and 12,203 houses of the inferior sort, occupied by 57,891. The population is thus classified:—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 199 Jains and 7 Brahmos)	26,825	26,639	53,464
Muhammadians	3,425	3,156	6,581
Christians (including 2 Europeans and 6 Eurasians)	322	336	658
Total... ..	30,572	30,131	60,703

The town was, till a few years ago, surrounded by a deep ditch and a thickset thorny hedge, which had served as a defence against the Mahratta cavalry. The hedge has now been cleared away and the ditch filled up and built upon. The orthodox number of gates was eight, to correspond with the eight cardinal points, but recent improvements have added one or two new ones. The principal are the Yelahanka gate on the north, the Halasur gate on the east, the Fort and Mysore gates on the south, the Agraphara and Sondekoppa gates on the west, and the Bale gate on the north-west.

The town is divided into numerous pête or quarters. But the Dodda-pête (High street) running from the Yelahanka gate in the north to the Fort gate in the south, separates the two comprehensive divisions of Dêshada pête on the west from Nagarta pête on the east. This line is crossed at right angles by a street running from the Halasur gate on the east to the Sondekoppa gate on the west. The intersection of these two main roads is styled the *chawk*, or square, near to which is situated the Taluk Cutcherry.

Between the Fort and Mysore gates is an excellent public market. Siddi Katte, the quarter in which most of the Brahman officials live, occupies, it is said, the site of an old tank, built at the expense of Siddi a lady of the Kempe Gauda family.

Owing to the circumstances of its origin, the rapid growth of the town, and the various hands through which it has passed, the streets are often narrow and mostly irregular in appearance. The latter defect is to some extent being remedied by the construction of stone drains along both sides of the principal streets, which has also promoted the

cleanliness of the town. Substantially built and imposing edifices may be seen in Chikka-pête and other parts, belonging to wealthy natives, but their effect is a good deal lost from their scattered positions. Bangalore however presents a lively specimen of a Hindu town, the main streets being generally crowded with pedestrians, among whom vehicles of all kinds, from the carriage or brougham of the high official to the rude jatka of the merchant trader and the slow and heavily laden bullock cart, thread their difficult way by dint of continual vociferous shouts.

The open stalls or bazaars on either side of the Doddā-pête and other thoroughfares display their wares arranged on tiers of shelves, all within reach of the owner, who sits comfortably ensconced among them. Customers stand in the street to make their bargains or squat on a small ledge in front of the shop for a preliminary chat with the proprietor. Those of a trade generally flock together, so that many shops containing the same description of goods will be found side by side. In the Grain market (Taragu-pête) a perfect block of carts stops the way, their contents being discharged in heaps into the street, where they are measured before being stored. In the Cotton market (Arāle-pête) the verandahs of the warehouses are piled with bulging bales.

In the quieter and more private parts of the town the floor and ground at the entrances to the houses will be seen carefully washed with purifying cowdung, and pleasingly decorated with numerous geometrical figures, which are drawn afresh by the women with lines of white chalk every morning, while the lintel of the door is decked with mango leaves strung on a thread, as a sign of welcome.

On all sides may be seen women, with water jars and shining brass vessels, grouped round the public wells or on their way to a tank with baskets of clothes. The peculiar odours of eastern bazaars pervade the streets; mendicants go from house to house sounding their conchs or gongs; and the universal babel gives evidence of the out-door life of the people.

The water supply of the native town is derived principally from the Dharmāmbudhi tank on the north-west. From this reservoir water is laid on to the streets and drawn out by the people as required from the square troughs or basins constructed at convenient points. The residents of the north-east quarter resort to the Sampangi tank. The well water in the town is mostly brackish.

The drainage of the Pête is collected into one main channel, which runs out from the southern side and is continued as far as the Sunnakal tank, a distance of two or three miles, where the sewerage is applied to agricultural purposes.

Fort.—The *Fort* is situated due south of the Pête and contains the Arsenal. The original fort was of mud and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempe Gauda, Prabhu of Yelahanka and ancestor of the Magadi chiefs. Under its Hindu masters, namely, the Magadi gaudas, the Mahratta governors subordinate to the Adil Shahi princes of Bijapur, and lastly the Mysore Wadeyars, the fort retained its old character, with no doubt some additions to its strength.

But under the Muhammadans the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khiledar named Ibrahim Sahib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. The form of the fort is oval, with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British, five powerful cavaliers, a *faussebray*, a good ditch and covered way without palisades, but the glacis was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north and the other in the south, were called the Delhi and Mysore gates respectively. The former, which opened towards the Pête, was a handsome structure in the best style of Muhammadan military architecture, and consisted of several gates surmounted by traverses. But there being no ditches between the gates, an enemy taking possession of the works over the first gate-way had a ready communication with all the others, which the British troops who stormed the fort at this point took advantage of.

Within the fort the principal building was the *mahal* or palace, which, though of mud, was not without some degree of magnificence. The building was of two storeys. A large open court in front was surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the *naubat khâna* or raised band-stand. The upper storey of the palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of state from which he gave audience. Paint and false gilding decorated the walls.

On the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam in 1811, some of the troops had their quarters in the fort, where the General Commanding and many of the European residents also lived. The arsenal was

not transferred till some twelve years later. From 1831 the principal departments of the Administration were accommodated in the palace above described, until in 1868 the new Public Offices in the Cantonment were completed, the removal to which carried away the few remaining European residents. The palace having partly fallen in is now being demolished. The arsenal it is intended also to remove, and the demolition of the fort walls has been proposed. Its glory has long departed from the fort: its ruin will then be complete.

Outside, on the east, are the Lascar Lines, a quarter inhabited by large numbers of the lower orders of natives. On the west side, along the Mysore road, are the barracks of the Barr or Mysore Infantry.

Cantonment.—The *Cantonment* is situated to the north-east of Bangalore Proper, and was established in 1811, on the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam, which had proved too unhealthy for the troops. It includes 31 suburbs and covers an area of $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

The parade ground extends two miles east and west and is surrounded by a ride or mall, the Rotten Row of the station. At its western end, on a commanding site, stands Government House, the residence of the Chief Commissioner, with the fine range of new Public Offices rising out from the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park. Further west are the Race Course, Siledar Lines and Riflo Butts. Between the Public Offices and the Pête are situated most of the other public buildings connected with the Administration, among which the most conspicuous are the Government Press, the Division and District Cutcherry, the High School and the Central Jail.

To return to the parade ground. The north side is occupied by the guard houses of the Native Infantry regiments, with lines for the men some distance at the back. Further on stands St. Andrew's Kirk, and beyond that again the main-guard, the bakery for the troops and the barracks of the British Infantry. At the east end, near Trinity Church, are situated the extensive Artillery and Cavalry barracks and lines, with the native town of Halasur on the north. On the south side are St. Mark's Church, the Band Stand, and the Public Rooms. From this direction thoroughfares lead to the quarters known as Shulé and Richmond Town, where numerous European pensioners and Eurasians live.

The Cantonment bazaar, a native town in itself, lies in a valley to the north of the Infantry lines. It contains a commodious and well kept

Market, the Bowring Civil Hospital, numerous imposing stores for the sale of European goods, and large native buildings.

To the north of this again is the populous district of St. John's Hill inhabited by great numbers of European pensioned soldiers, whose neat little cottages with the spire of the parish church rising up in their midst, give the place somewhat the appearance of an English village. To the east of St. John's Hill are the lines of the Sappers and Miners, on the north Cleveland Town, and on the west the Railway terminus.

The whole space from the Lal Bagh in the south to the extremity of St. John's Hill in the north, a distance of more than four miles, and from the Butts in the west to the Artillery lines in the east, or fully as far, is covered with buildings, except where the several parade grounds, Cubbon Park and the tanks intervene. At each of the cardinal points is an old watch tower on an elevated site, which marks, it is said, the limits to which it was predicted the town would extend. The European residences are surrounded by compounds and gardens, often tastefully laid out. There are 2730 houses of the better sort with 16,122 tenants, and 15,924 of an inferior sort with 65,088.

Among the buildings deserving a more particular notice are the Public Offices. These consist of a two storied building in the Grecian style, with verandahs all round. The entire length of the building is 640 feet. The lower storey is entirely of stone, and the whole structure cost 5 lakhs of rupees.

The Central Jail covers a large space, being built on the radiating principle, and is surrounded by grounds kept under cultivation by the prisoners. Within its precincts are taught a variety of trades and manufactures. The carpets here made after Turkish and Persian designs have met with a demand even in England. Tents are made for all the Government departments, the whole of the material being manufactured by the prisoners, as well as good horse blankets. Printing, lithography, tent-making, carpentry, and the rearing of silk worms, with many other industrial occupations, are taught.

The High School, the roof of the central hall of which is supported by light monolithic columns 35 feet high, the Kirk, St. John's Church and the Chapel of the Convent, with the fine buildings of the Cavalry barracks, especially the hospitals, merit notice. Close to the New Market will be seen more than one ornamental mosque, and the *gopura* or tower of the Halasur pagoda is a good specimen of the Hindu pyramidal architecture.

To these may be added the handsome new residence for the Maharaja, now under construction, all of stone.

Any description of Bangalore would be incomplete without a notice of the Lal Bagh. This beautiful pleasure garden, situated about a mile to the east of the Fort, appears to have been first laid out in the time of Haider Ali. It is now under a European Superintendent from Kew, and contains a rare and valuable collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, together with indigenous and foreign fruit trees. Being situated under a tank, the cultivation is easily supported by irrigation. A menagerie adds to its attractions. It is a favourite and popular resort of both Europeans and Natives. The weekly gathering at the band-stand is a gay and varied assemblage, while the periodical flower and fruit shows may vie with any in India.

The population of the Cantonment is classified as follows :—

Clas.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 25 Jains, and 8 Brahmo-)	...	...	...	...	26,337	25,831	52,168
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	7,702	7,304	15,006
Christians—							
Europeans	...	...	...	...	2,733	1,363	4,096
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	1,040	1,371	2,411
Natives	...	...	...	...	3,852	4,277	8,129
Total ..					41,664	40,146	81,810

Good water is obtained from wells in some parts of the Cantonment, but in several quarters, among others the new Cavalry barracks, there is no water. These barracks are supplied from the large Halasur tank and wells adjacent to it, from which the water is pumped up by an engine to the top of a rock and thence distributed in pipes. The Cantonment bazaar and sepoy lines get water from a chain of reservoirs known by the name of Miller's tanks. There is also a tank for Shule, and the large Sampangi tank stretches between the Pête and the Cantonment. The water supply is considered inadequate for the growing demands of the town, and a capacious reservoir has been proposed for construction beyond the High-Ground on the north-west.

The drainage of the bazaar and Cantonment is carried by a large sewer passing through a tunnel in the Halasur tank to some distance beyond Halasur, where it is applied to cultivation.

Municipality.—The municipality of Bangalore consists of two boards, one for the Cantonment and the other for the Town, both under the President of the Municipal Commission. The boards are composed of Commissioners, selected to represent the interests of each ward or divi-

sion, and of six *ex-officio* members. The divisions or wards of the Cantonment are six, and of the Town three. The income of the respective boards amounts to above a lakh for the Cantonment and half that sum for the Town. The following statement shews the municipal income and expenditure for 1873—4.

Receipts.			Town.	Cantonment.
I. Octroi.				
Tobacco, Betel-leaf and Areca-nut	...	...	20,794 0 1	41,588 0 1
II. Taxes.				
Houses, buildings or lands	...	...	11,771 0 5	29,938 8 4
Professions and trades including fees from Liquor	...	...	24,859 6 0	.....
Licenses	...	...	27 12 0	.....
Carriages, horses, &c.	...	...	.....	.....
III. Rents.				
Nazul lands...	...	...	121 13 0	5,183 3 8
Do shops	...	...	1,189 14 0	.....
IV. Garden.	...	...	56 2 8	.....
V. Extraordinary.				
Refunds and recoveries	...	...	473 11 9	1,278 7 10
Interest on securities and loans	...	...	.....	159 5 8
Other items...	...	...	344 8 4	.....
VI. Fines	...	...	94 8 2	719 12 1
VII. Pounds	...	...	172 9 0	1,471 9 8
VIII. Miscellaneous	...	...	1,973 1 3	28,540 2 7
IX. Transfers and contributions	...	...	252 0 0	10,800 0 0
Total.....			61,930 1 6	119,179 1 9
Expenditure.			Town.	Cantonment.
I. Collection.				
For octroi tax	...	...	2,099 5 7	4,575 15 6
For tax on houses, buildings and lands	...	...	1,897 0 0	3,193 13 11
Rents assigned to Municipality	...	...	283 10 0	2,709 9 5
II. Head Office charges	...	...	4,548 8 5	10,151 3 8
III. Public Works.				
Supervision	...	...	995 8 2	7,325 0 10
Original works	...	...	8,005 7 0	25,363 8 3
Purchase of land	...	...	.....	479 11 7
Compensation for houses, &c.	...	...	3,399 0 0	4,582 12 0
Repairs	...	...	5,006 0 4	24,257 12 4
IV. Police	...	...	19,341 1 9	12,966 12 8
V. Charitable grants.				
Vaccination	...	...	78 0 0	258 2 1
VI. Conservancy	...	...	8,414 14 2	16,323 7 2
VII. Road-watering	...	...	140 13 6	1,450 4 4
VIII. Lighting	...	...	1,803 1 11	7,068 2 6
IX. Gardens.				
Public gardens	...	...	165 5 3	157 5 0
X. Extraordinary				
Fairs and Exhibition	...	...	.....	340 6 0
Other items...	...	...	100 0 0	.....
XI. Miscellaneous.				
Repayment of loans	...	...	.....	2,000 0 0*
Refund of excess collections	...	...	161 6 0	.....
Cattle-pound charges	...	...	68 8 10	1,058 0 7
Statistics and mortuary registration	...	...	490 8 1	1,680 3 9
Other items...	...	...	899 6 6	2,911 11 3
XII. Reserve extraordinary P. W.	...	...	5,524 14 4	.....
Total.....			63,292 7 10	128,801 14 5

Bannerghatta.—A sacred hill in the Bangalore taluk, 10 miles south of Bangalore. Its height is 3,271 feet above the level of the sea. On the occasion of the *rathotsava* in honour of Sampangi Ramaswami, held for three days from Phalguna bahula 6th, there is an assemblage of 4,000 people.

Channapatna, or Chennapatna.—An important town in Closepet taluk, situated in 12°38' N. lat. 77°13' E. long. It is 37 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road, and till 1873 was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name. The industrial portion of *Channapatna*, the handsome city, is called *Sukravár-péte*, Friday bazaar.

Number of houses 1184, (Channapatna 272, Sukravárpéte 912) :—

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Channapatna	...	...	...	...	...	700	768	1,468
Sukravárpéte	...	...	...	...	...	1,853	1,255	2,608
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	1,619	3,017
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Christians	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....						3,459	3,642	7,101.

The fort appears to have been built about 1580 by *Jagat Deva Ráyal*,* who made Channapatna the capital of the territory yielding, it is said, a revenue of nine lakhs of pagodas, bestowed upon him for his gallant defence of Pennakonda, by the fallen Vijayanagar prince, to whom his daughter was married. Possessions which included such widely distant places as Mulbagal and Periyapatna, Kankanhalli and Budihal, thus suddenly acquired, must have formed a government more extensive than consolidated. The original possessions of the family were in Baramahal. Buchanan states that they were of the Telugu Banajiga caste and rose to power about five centuries ago.† The following names are given of the Ráyls of this line who ruled at Channapatna :—Ranoji Raya, Immaði Jagat Deva, 15 years, Mummaði Jagat Deva, 8 years, Kumara Jagat Deva, 7 years, and Ankusha Raya, 16 years. The fort stood a long siege in 1630, when it was captured by Chama Raja Wadeyar of Mysore. In 1759 it was surprised by the Mahratta army under Gopal Hari, but speedily released by Haidar Ali. It was repaired by the Dewan Purniah and still contains a palace erected for a relative of the late Maharaja, but

* By Wilks called *Jug Deo Rayeel*, by Buchanan *Jaudeva Raya*; by Mackenzie *Jagadevian*,

† *Journey*, I, 102.

has become much depopulated by reason of extreme unhealthiness from fever.

The Pête lies to the north-east of the fort. It is celebrated for the manufacture of lacquered ware and toys, of fine steel wire for strings of musical instruments, and of glass bracelets, of all of which an account will be found elsewhere. It is the residence of a large number of Muhammadans belonging to the Labbe and Daira sects who trade with the western coast.

North of the pête are two large Muhammadan tombs, one erected in memory of Akil Shah Kadiri, the religious preceptor of Tippu, and the other in honour of Sayad Ibrahim, a commandant of Bangalore, distinguished for his humanity to the English prisoners taken by Tippu.*

Municipal Funds.			1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	903 1 10	5,248 2 7	1,127 4 2	501 10 10
Expenditure ...	...	...	390 0 0	1,154 4 10	1,015 9 3	1,011 25 5

Closepet.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 476 square miles. Head-quarters at Closepet. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- mandans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.
1	Sairamangala ...	31	89	10,156	389	...	56
2	Channapatna ...	17	21	10,205	3,488	1	33
3	Closepet... ..	21	85	8,969	2,093	...	89
4	Honganur ...	24	31	8,525	189	1	...
5	Kútagal ...	30	84	7,016	547	...	...
6	Mákali ...	35	106	14,020	1,178	...	86
7	Malur ...	18	23	10,205	269	1	25
8	Mudigere ...	29	25	8,014	68	...	...
9	Virupakshipur ...	28	41	10,941	424	...	...
Total.....		233	505	88,051	8,631	3	289

Principal places, with population.—Channapatna with Sukravár-pête, 7,101; Closepet, 5460; Mangalavárpête, 1,795; Malur, 1,794; Honganúr, 1,542; Kúdlár, 1,475; Kaggalipur, 1,429; Jálavangala, 1,233; Kútagal, 1,149; Mailnáyakanhalli, 1,126; Chakkéri, 1,112; Sugganhalli, 1,029; Sógála, 1,025.

The taluk was formed out of Ramgiri at the time of the foundation of Closepet, and had joined to it certain hoblis of the former

* BOWRING, *Eastern Experiences*, 28.

Channapatna and Harohalli taluks. In 1873 it was doubled by the addition of the entire Channapatna taluk.

The *Arkavati* flows past Closepet and Kúnagal through the west, and the *Kanva* past Malur through the east, both running from north to south. The course of the former is surrounded with lofty hills, precipices and jungle, which are characteristic of much of the taluk. Its waters are therefore little used for purposes of cultivation. Its tributary the *Vrishabhavati* joins it in the extreme west. The *Kanva*, on emerging from the hills a short distance north of Malur, enters on a broad and fertile valley of wet and garden land which continues to the limits of the taluk. The principal hills picturesquely grouped around the town of Closepet are Ramgiri (which formerly gave its name to the taluk), Shivangiri, Sidlukal, and Achalbetta.

Owing to the broken nature of the country the soil is very varied. The produce of wet cultivation, consisting of paddy, cocoanuts, betel-leaf, plantains, and sugar-cane is considerable. Much raw-silk was obtained at Closepet and Channapatna before the late disease among silkworms destroyed the industry. Channapatna is one of the principal manufacturing and trading towns in the country. Coarse cotton cloths are woven in many parts of the taluk.

The whole of this region formed part of the Chera or Kongu dominions, Malur, then called Mukunda-nagara, having been the royal residence in the 7th century. Subsequently, after having formed part of the Ballála kingdom, the entire stretch of territory east and west between the Ghats was conferred by the fallen Vijayanagar sovereign upon Jagat Deva Ráyal, for his services in defending Pennakonda. He made Channapatna his capital. In 1630 it was taken by the Raja of Mysore and the territory absorbed into the Mysore kingdom.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ..	109	102	38	591	148	58
Culturable	9	76	5	459	14	535
Unculturable	83	119	239	573	313	52
Total	201	297	274	343	478	0

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 99,395—8—8, and from local cesses Rs. 3,693—8—4. The average incidence of rent

is R. 1—1—5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 21·6 per cent of the population.

The main road from Bangalore to Seringapatam runs through the middle of the taluk from north-east to south-west.

Closepet.—A town on the left bank of the Arkávati, situated in 12°40' N. lat. 77°12' E. long. 30 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Head quarters of the Closepet taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1270 :—

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	1,933	3,778
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	773	1,598
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	50	84
Total.....							2,704	2,756	5,460

A fair is held every Tuesday, attended by about 4,000 persons.

Closepet, by natives pronounced *Kulis-péte*, is so named after Sir Barry Close, Resident at the court of Mysore. It is generally called in Kanarese *Ilasapéte*, in Hindustani *Navipet*, both meaning the new town. It is also called *Rāngiri*, from a neighbouring hill, at foot of which the original town stood. Closepet was founded in 1800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, for greater security of the high road which there passed through a wild and jungly tract. It was at the same time made the head-quarters of the Largeer, or irregular horse. The horse-breeding establishment of the Siledars, since removed to Kunigal (Tumkur District), was formerly at Closepet.

The town has an agrabara at the side of the river, with a temple of Arkeshvara, and a chatram established by Purnaiya. The Muhammadians here were largely engaged in the rearing of silkworms, but this industry has been brought nearly to a stand by the disease which has for some years destroyed the insects. Those engaged in it have emigrated in large numbers to the coffee districts.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	639 6 0	628 12 5	521 10 6	878 14 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	548 5 2	583 15 6	586 4 5

Devanhalli.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 238 square miles. Head quarters at Devanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Budigere ...	22	14	6,417	181	1	...	6,599
2	Channaraypatna ...	42	8	7,859	42	...	...	7,901
3	Devanhalli ...	41	11	9,093	310	...	...	9,403
4	Jála ...	46	23	9,445	68	...	2	9,515
5	Jangankóte ...	47	11	9,329	168	2	...	9,499
6	Kulhalli ...	35	12	7,807	510	...	...	8,317
7	Kundána ...	55	30	9,206	28	...	2	9,286
8	Vadigenhalli ...	35	5	9,610	269	...	...	9,909
Total.....		323	114	68,846	1,606	3	4	70,459

Principal places, with population.—Devanhalli, 5771 ; Vadigenhalli, 4296 ; Jangankóte, 1686 ; Kyalanúr, 1632 ; Budigere, 1552 ; Betta-halasur, 1000.

The taluk is composed of the old Devanhalli and Jangankóte taluks. The S. Pinakini forms the greater part of its eastern boundary, and receives all the smaller streams. In the extreme east, near Jangankóte, the infant stream of the Palar appears but immediately leaves the taluk.

The country undulates in gentle curvatures, the valleys being fertile and well cultivated. The elevated parts are covered with low jungle. There are a few small hills and rocks to the north and west, but generally speaking it is an open country, healthy and well supplied with good water.

In addition to the usual dry and wet crops there is some cultivation of the poppy for opium. Potatoes of good quality are also raised in considerable quantities. Pamelos attain a large size. Sugar of a superior quality was formerly manufactured under the instruction of some Chinese brought over for that purpose by Tippu Sultan. A few coarse cotton cloths and cumblis are made.

The earliest place of importance in the taluk appears to have been Nellurpatna in the east, a town which has lain for centuries in ruins. Devanhalli was subsequently founded by one of the family of refugees, who, settling at Avati (Kolar District), became the founders of the Magali, Chikka Ballapur, and other lines of chiefs. Vadigenhalli, which is largely populated by merchants, is one of the chief trading places in the Bangalore District.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed.

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	79	509	15	601	95	470
Culturable ...	7	255	15	352	22	607
Unculturable ...	29	40	90	163	119	203
Total.....	116	164	121	476	238	0

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 97,484-12-0, and from local cesses Rs. 3,146-10-5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1-10-3 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 19.4 per cent of the population.

The taluk is crossed from south to north by the old Bangalore-Bellary road, and from east to west by the Kolar-Dod Ballapur road.

Devanhalli.—A town situated in 13°15' N. lat. 77°44' E. long, 23. miles north of Bangalore, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Headquarters of the Devanhalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,027.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	2,787	5,487
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	152	132	284
Total.....						2,852	2,919	5,751

A fair is held every Wednesday, attended by 500 persons.

Devanhalli appears to have been originally a small village, named Devandoddi from Deva its headman. About the year 1501 Malla Baire Gauda, a son of one of the refugees from Kanchi who settled at Avati, being led by auspicious omens, formed the resolution of building a fort on the spot. The consent of Deva Gauda was obtained with difficulty, and only after the bestowal of liberal compensation and the promise that the new town should bear his name. A fort, the remains of which were formerly visible inside the present one, was accordingly erected by Malla Baire Gauda and named Devanhalli, or Devandhalli. He conferred the government upon his brother Sanna Baire Gauda, who succeeded in bringing a large tract of the surrounding country under cultivation. He reigned 40 years and was succeeded by his son Baire Gauda, who reigned 25 years. The following chiefs succeeded to the government, each being the son of the preceding. Dayál Baiche Gauda ruled 37 years, Mudda Baire Gauda

20 years, Immadi Sanna Baire Gauda 87 years, Gopal Gauda 35 years, Dodda Baire Gauda 54 years, and Rangappa Gauda only ten months. The latter, dying without issue, was succeeded by his relative Chikkappa Gauda of C. Ballapur, three months after whose accession Devanhalli was invested by the Mysore army under Nanja Raj. It fell in 1749 after a gallant defence of 8 months and was thenceforward annexed to Mysore.

In this siege Haidar Ali, the future ruler of the country, first gained distinction as a volunteer horseman, and at Devanhalli his son and successor Tippu was born. These circumstances were sufficient to invest the place with peculiar interest in the eyes of the family. Haidar therefore commenced rebuilding the fort. It was built of stone, in the form of an oval, flanked with circular bastions and two cavaliers on the eastern face, and was not quite completed when invested by the army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791, to whom it easily submitted. When the fort was erected, the old pête surrounding it to the south and east was levelled to the ground, to prevent its sheltering the besiegers in case of an attack, and a new one on rising ground half a mile to the westward was afterwards erected, called the Sultan Pête. This was soon deserted for the old quarter after the capture.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	631 7 9	547 2 0	881 9 4	395 9 0
Expenditure...	...	...	...	488 15 4	1,006 15 4	439 1 4	732 8 8

Dod-Ballapur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 292 square miles. Head-quarters at Dod-ballapur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Dod-ballapur	33	14	11,727	925	...	19	12,671
2	Honnagara	31	6	6,496	212	...	...	6,708
3	Hulikunte	41	16	7,298	48	...	...	7,346
4	Kakolu	40	21	8,888	223	...	...	8,811
5	Kodihalli	15	8	4,890	207	...	...	5,097
6	Rajbhakta	30	15	6,779	70	...	...	6,849
7	Tippur	37	9	7,476	260	...	...	7,736
8	Tubgere	55	27	8,346	139	4	...	8,489
Total.....		282	118	61,600	2,084	4	19	63,707

Principal places, with population.—Dod-ballapur, 7,449 ; Tubgere, 1,015.

This taluk is bounded on the north by a hilly range through which a pass descends to the low country of Goribidnur. The N. Pinakini rises on the north-eastern frontier and immediately leaves the taluk. Near the same spot rises the Arkavati, which flowing S. S. W., receives the drainage of the entire taluk and supplies several large tanks, particularly at D. Ballapur and Kakolu. The country is open and in general free from very sensible irregularities of surface. All the west, some parts of the south, and the neighbourhood of the hills on the frontier are covered with jungle, the pasturage in which forms a source of revenue.

The soil generally is good. Besides the usual crops, some tobacco is cultivated and a small quantity of potatoes. Weavers are numerous in D. Ballapur and cloths of the commoner description are manufactured throughout the taluk to a considerable extent.

The country formed part of the dominions of Malla Baire Gauda, the founder of Devanhalli, who, resigning that possession to his brother, and led by auspicious omens, founded D. Ballapur. With the countenance of the Vijayanagar king, who maintained a shadow of the former state at Pennagonda, he speedily subdued all the neighbouring tract of country, now forming the Goribidnur and Gudibanda taluks, and possessed himself of a territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagodas. His descendants continued to rule this dominion until it was subdued by the Bijapur army under Randulha Khan. The Mahrattas subsequently held it for a short time when it was taken by the Imperialists under Khasim Khan and dismembered. After annexing the north to C. Ballapur, and other parts to Sira, the remainder was formed into a jaghir, yielding a revenue of 54,000 pagodas, and bestowed on a general named Ali Khuli Khan. On his death it passed to his son, and afterwards formed a part of the province of Sira until subdued by Haidar and incorporated with the State of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	91	182	18	485	110	27
Culturable	...	...	26	112	41	417	67	529
Unculturable	...	...	101	72	13	12	114	84
Total.....			218	366	73	274	292	...

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 96,554—1—7 and from local cesses Rs. 3,048—7—4. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—6—8 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 20·2 per cent of the population.

The Nandi-Sompur road crosses the taluk from east to west. From the kasba roads issue north to Goribidnur, east to Devanhalli, and south-east to Yelahanka.

Dod-Ballapur.—A town on the right bank of the Arkavati, situated 13°18' N. lat. 77°26' E. long., 27 miles north-west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by a road through Yelahanka. Head-quarters of the D. Ballapur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1541 :—

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	3,377	6,610
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	404	839
Total.....							3,668	3,781	7,449

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 3000 people.

Dodda Ballāpura, great Ballapur, is so named to distinguish it from *Chikka-Ballāpura*, little Ballapur. Similarly in Hindustani it is called *Bara-Ballapur* and in Telugu *Peḍḍa-Ballāpuram*. It is said to derive its name from the circumstance that a cow used to drop a *balla* of her milk daily over a certain ant-hill, an omen which led to the foundation of the town.

Malla Baire Gauda of Avati, the founder of Devanhalli, was also the founder of Dod Ballāpur. He was revolving in his mind the import of the omens he had witnessed in hunting, when the god Adi Narayana was revealed in a dream as the dweller in the ant-hill above mentioned. A temple and fort were shortly erected, the jungle cleared and cultivation encouraged. Obtaining authority from the king at Pennagonda to punish the neighbouring refractory pallegars, Malla Baire Gauda speedily possessed himself of territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagodas. In the government of this he established his brother Havali Baire Gauda, who died after a prosperous reign of 20 years and was succeeded by his son Dodda Havali Baire Gauda. He ruled 25 years and was followed by his son Havali Baire Gauda, who ruled for 40 years. On his death Chikkappa Gauda, the heir, being a minor, the government was for a time

conferred on Tammanna Gauda, the nephew and Dalavayi of the late chief. He discharged the trust reposed in him with zeal and fidelity for ten years, when he died, and Chikkappa Gauda, now come to years of maturity, succeeded. Three years after his accession D. Ballapur was besieged and taken by the Bijapur army under Randulha Khan. After 40 years of possession by that power it was surrendered to the Mahrattas, by whom the fort was enlarged and various temples erected. In ten years it was invested by the Imperialists under Khasim Khan, and yielded after an obstinate defence of two months. D. Ballapur and a part of the surrounding country were then formed into a jaghir yielding a revenue of 54,059 pagodas, and bestowed on a favourite general named Ali Khuli Khan. He enjoyed it only for a short time and died. It was next bestowed on his son Durga Khuli Khan, then Súbadar of Sira, which however he shortly after relinquished and retired to D. Ballapur, but only enjoyed it for one year. It remained attached to the government of Sira for 49 years, when it was seized by the Nizam, and bestowed as a jaghir on Abbas Khuli Khan, a resident of the place. In 1761 it was captured by Haidar Ali and has ever since been subject to Mysore.

There are remains of several fine buildings and tanks in the fort, the principal being the Ashur Khana erected by Abbas Khuli Khan. The town extends lengthwise north and south for above two miles. Cotton cloths in great variety are made here.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	669 0 8	734 1 6	918 15 3	621 11 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	31 13 11	860 14 5	752 10 4	689 2 8

Gavipur.—A village on the side of the Kempámbudhi tank, a mile to the south-west of the Fort of Bangalore.

Number of houses 165. Population 548.

Its chief feature is the cave temple of Gavi Gangádhareśvara, the Sivite emblems attached to which, carved on a gigantic scale out of solid stone, are curious specimens of the mason's art. They consist of the *trisúla* or trident, the *chatri* or umbrella, and the *damaruga* a double drum, each being 15 feet or more in height and proportionately wide. They were executed in the time of Kempe Gauda.

Halasur.—One of the suburbs of Bangalore, situated north-east of the Cantonment, close to the large tank of the same name. It appears

to have been founded by Kempe Gauda under the following circumstances. The surrounding country was then covered with forest into which he had wandered from Yelahanka in pursuit of game and being much fatigued laid himself down under the shade of a tree. In his sleep the god *Somesvara*, formerly worshipped on that spot by *Mandava rishi*, and which lay buried in the sand, appeared in a dream and revealing to him the existence of a hidden treasure bid him therewith erect a temple, promising at the same time the divine favour. He accordingly secured the treasure and built the *Somesvara* pagoda, employing it is said a sculptor from Belur, a descendant of the famous *Jakanáchári*, to ornament the walls with scenes from the marriage of *Siva* and *Parvati*. The *gopura* is an imposing structure in the Dravidian style. The village of *Halasur* was also built, containing residences for the attendant *Brahmans*, and made the *kasba* of 33 villages, from each of which one *kolaga* for each *han-daga* of grain was appointed to be given as an endowment for the maintenance of the religious services. There is another temple on a large scale dedicated to *Subba Raya*, but unfinished. The village is a prosperous one and contains several wealthy residents of *Tamil* origin.

Hoskote.—A taluk in the east. Area 401 square miles. Headquarters at Hoskote. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Jains.	Chris-tians.	Total.
1	Gubbi	57	14	8,888	127	2	87	9,103
2	Hoskote	35	5	8,610	729	...	11	9,350
3	Hulur	45	12	5,898	124	...	...	6,022
4	Kadgodli	34	3	7,200	200	...	...	7,400
5	Mugalur	41	6	8,034	298	...	...	8,332
6	Nandagudi	86	7	8,277	908	...	...	9,273
7	Sulibele	93	5	9,779	470	...	...	10,249
8	Vagata	59	6	9,637	491	...	28	10,154
	Total.....	450	58	66,323	3,437	2	123	69,885

Principal places, with population.—Hoskote, 4508 ; Sulibele, 2209.

At the time of the British conquest Hoskote included Jangamkote, Malur, Masti, and Sarjapur. The hobli of Mugalur was added to it in 1873 from Sarjapur taluk.

Towards the north the S. Pinákini forms the western boundary. After entering the taluk it supplies the large tank at Hoskote, and thence flows southwards past Kadgodí, where it receives a stream from the Bangalore taluk on the west. With the exception of some low hills on the north, the country is open and easily crossed in all parts. The tracts best cultivated are those bordering on the S. Pinákini and the neighbourhood of Nandagudi eastwards. From Nandagudi southwards and along the Bangalore road the soil is stony and unfertile. Some cultivation is carried on of potatoes and the poppy plant, in addition to the usual wet and dry crops.

At Nandagudi are traces of former buildings, of which it is related that they mark the site of Patalipur, the capital of Uttunga Bhnja Raya, whose nine nephews the Nava Nanda being imprisoned by him, were released by the schemes of Chanikya. The story is taken from the *Mudra Rakhasa*, a play on the successful usurpation of Chandragupta and the establishment of the Nanda kings. In a similar manner Dharmesvara in the same neighbourhood is connected with Dharma Raya and the Pandus. They are stated to have been rendered insensible by the poisonous exhalation of a well made by Duryodhana for their destruction. This incident is said to be sculptured on a pillar at the temple over the spot. Two masons, engaged in the repairs of this temple 45 years ago, are related to have fallen down senseless from the exhalation on shifting the stones covering the well.

The country undoubtedly formed part of the Ballála dominions, but subsequently became a possession of the Sugatur family, one of whom erected Hoskote, or the new fort, as distinguished from Kolar, and settled traders in the place. Afterwards it became a part of the territory administered by Shahji, the representative of the Bijapur princes, and changing hands several times was finally ceded to Haider in 1761 and united to the kingdom of Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	128	214	10	43	138	257
Culturable ...	8	418	49	438	58	216
Unculturable	25	593	146	209	172	187
Total.....	172	590	206	50	369	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 87,833-11-6. and from local cesses Rs. 2,995-13-6. The average incidence of rent was R 1-0-5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 6 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·6 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Kolar road crosses the taluk from west to east, and gives off at Hoskote roads to Kadapa and to Jangamkote northwards, and to Malur and Kadgodì southwards.

Hoskote.—A town on the left bank of the S. Pinákinì, situated in 13°4' N. lat., 77°48' E. long., 18 miles E. N. E. of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Kolar road, and 6 miles north-east of the Kadgodì Railway station. Head-quarters of the Hoskote taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 944:—

Population.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	1,882	2,094	3,976
Muhammadians	...	...	...	276	245	521
Christians	...	...	...	4	7	11
Total.....				2,162	2,346	4,508

At the Amritesvara *rathotsava*, held for 10 days from Vaishakha suddha 11, there is an assemblage of 4,000 people. On full moon day in the same month, Dharma Rayan *karaga* is attended by 5,000 people.

Hosa-kóte, new fort, so called to distinguish it from Kolar, was built about 1595 by Timme Gauda, the chief of Sugatur, who had recently settled at Kolar and obtained from the Pennagonda sovereign the title of Chikka Ráyal. The superiority of the soil to that of Kolar induced him to fix on the new site, as well as the facility with which the waters of the S. Pinákinì might there be dammed for purposes of irrigation. The large Hoskote tank with an embankment two miles long, which forms when full a sheet of water not less than ten miles round, bears testimony to the sagacity of his choice. Raising an armed force he subdued Anekal, Mulbagal and Punganur, and added them to his possessions. He ruled till 1632. Shortly after, the territory was conquered by the Bijapur army, and subsequently conferred as a jaghir on Shahji, the governor of Karnatak Bijapur, who resided at Bangalore. On the capture of these districts by the Mogul troops under Khasim Khan in 1663, they became part of the province of Sira. In 1756 Hoskote was taken by the Mysore army, but was subdued the following year by the Mahrattas. It changed hands several times, until finally ceded to Haider Ali and annexed to Mysore in 1761.

Municipal Funds.					1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Income	...	...	...	...	449 2 8	781 13 11	480 4 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	999 0 3	478 0 0	536 14 2

Hulikal.—A village in the Hulikal hobli, Magadi taluk.

Number of houses 243. Population 1,187.

It is said to have been founded in 1310 by the Ballala king under the following circumstances. A sanyasi named Gnriachinta, who had gained his favour, lived at the foot of the adjacent hill called Ramalinga Betta. On a certain day one of the holy man's bullocks attacked by a tiger not only threw off its assailant but killed it. This being reported to the king he considered it a happy omen and ordered the hill to be fortified, naming it, in memory of the incident, *huli-kallu*, tiger-rock, or, according to the tradition of the place, *huli-kollu*, tiger-kill. It subsequently came into the possession of Baiche Gauda of Koratagore, whose descendants held it as tributaries of the Mysore kings. The chief was expelled by Tippu Sultan and the place annexed to Mysore.

Huskur.—A village in Bidarguppe hobli, Anekal taluk.

Number of houses 200. Population 778.

A fair takes place on Friday, attended by 300 people. A festival (*parisho*) is held for 5 days from Phalguna bahula 3rd, in honour of Madhuramma, at which 3,000 persons assemble and as many as 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Colonel Boddam gives the following account of a visit to the cattle fair in 1871. 'There are peculiarities about this fair; it is essentially one for low castes, both human and bovine. There is a superstition that cholera and cattle plague are averted by worship at the Huskur temple (a very insignificant one) at this time; consequently all the idol cars of the surrounding villages are dragged to the temple, each with about forty bullocks and their owners and a rabble; usually there are not less than 25 of these cars run up like high Chinese pagodas on a frame work of bamboo and covered with gaudy paintings of Hindu deities. The religious ceremonies last five days, and then the cattle fair is held, after which the cars are taken back: on an average about 10,000 bullocks are collected, but the greater portion of them are inferior cattle. Looking over the lot, I found all the good caste animals were born outside

the Province, principally at Mahadeseo. I only came upon one good animal bred in this District, the mother was said to be of fine breed. As a rule the people do not keep fine cows; they are content with the small cows of the country for giving milk, and do not attend to breeding. This year owing to many people being still engaged in threshing their grain, which had been delayed by the recent unusual rains, there were less idol cars brought (15 only), and fewer bullocks—not 8,000 in all.

Kankanhalli.—A taluk in the south. Area 401 square miles. Headquarters at Kankanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population:—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.					
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.	
1	Harohalli	25	70	8,401	356	4	...	8,761	
2	Kankanhalli	36	72	12,374	647	...	...	13,022	
3	Kodihalli	48	132	14,548	632	...	87	15,247	
4	Maralavadi	32	48	6,708	401	...	10	7,119	
5	Mudvadi	20	47	6,717	771	...	...	7,488	
6	Somanhalli	17	38	4,517	159	...	200	4,876	
7	Tungani	29	57	7,016	331	..	...	7,347	
8	Uyamballi	24	118	8,573	587	..	495	9,655	
	Total	231	582	68,854	3,884	4	773	73,515	

Principal places, with population.—Kankanhalli, 4671; Mulahalli, 2853; Harohalli 2809; Kodihalli, 1586; Alahalli, 1485; Maralavadi, 1152; Hevamdyavappanahalli, 1108; Chikka Maralavadi, 1050; Nalahalli, 1016.

The taluk is bounded on the south by the Kaveri, and traversed from north to south by its tributary the Arkavati. The southern half of the taluk is a succession of hills and jungle, including 22 square miles of reserved state forests, besides district forests. The principal heights near Kankanhalli are; on the west—Banati Mari Betta, 3422 feet above the level of the sea, Narsimha Deva Betta, and Mudvadi Betta; on the east—Bilikal-Betta and Koppa Betta, the latter 2822 ft. in elevation.

The Arkavati is joined on the west near Mudvadi by the Vrishabhavati from Bangalore, which itself receives a little higher up the Suvarnamukhi from Anekal taluk. Another considerable stream from the same quarter unites with the Arkavati at Kankanhalli, as well as two fur-

ther south, one on the west and one on the east. Ragi, avara, and the castor oil plant form the principal cultivation of the open parts. Tamarrinds and cocoanuts are also important products.

The taluk was included in the territory granted to Jagat Deva Rayal, and by him the fort of Kankanhalli seems to have been erected. It was captured along with Channapatna by the Mysore Raja in 1630.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

				Paying Revenue.	Not paying Revenue.	Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	98	42	18	70
Culturable	...	...	...	20	373	3	512
Unculturable	...	...	...	152	320	114	603
Total.....				269	95	131	545
						401	

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,736—7—7 and from local cesses Rs. 2,285—12—1. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—0—3 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 6 pie. Agriculturists form 20·0 per cent of the population.

The only road is one from Bangalore to Kankanhalli and thence to Malvalli.

Kankanhalli.—A town on the right bank of the Arkavati, situated in 12° 33' N. lat. 77° 29' E., long., 36 miles south of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Malvalli road. Head-quarters of the Kankanhalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1059.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	2,084	4,189
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	252	280	482

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 2,000 people.

The existing fort of Kankanhalli appears to have been erected by Jagat Deva Rayal, the chief of Channapatna, who in order to do so is said to have displaced a smaller structure owned by one Kanakana, whence the name. It was captured by Chama Raja of Mysore in 1630.

The principal feature in the fort is the ancient temple of Ranganatha, much out of repair. The town was twice burned or laid waste by Tippu Sultan to prevent its being of use to the British army on their march to Seringapatam. The beasts of prey increased so much in

consequence that during the last two years of his reign 80 persons were carried away by tigers from within the walls of the fort. Except on the north it is surrounded at a short distance by lofty mountains and thick jungle. On the banks of the Arkavati are many cocoanut gardens.

Dr. Burnell conjectures that Kānkānhalli should properly be designated Konkanāhali, and identifies it with Konkanapur mentioned by Hiouen Tshang, the Chinese pilgrim who travelled through India about 640 A. D.* The alliteration of the name excites attention and arouses curiosity as to its derivation. Accordingly Buchanan has the following remarks on the subject : ' I went three kosses to Kankaranahalli, commonly called Kankanahalli. The former name is universally said by the natives to be the proper one ; but the derivation which they give of it seems very forced. *Kanikarna*, they say, is the genitive case of *kanikar*, which in the Tamil language signifies a proprietor of land : and *halli*, in the language of Karnata, is a village.' In a note he adds, ' The name of this village is properly *Kanya-karna*, composed of two Sanskrit words, *kanya*, virgin, or the goddess Bhavani, and *karna*, ear,' which cannot be said to throw much light on the question.

Municipal Units.				1872—73.	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	581 8 0	724 4 6	714 10 1
Expenditure	...	..	..	696 12 3	939 0 0	476 15 0

Kengeri.—A town in the Bangalore taluk, 9 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. It is a municipality, and till 1873 was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 352.

Population		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	..	455	364	1,719
Mohammedans	..	199	155	948
Christians	..	3	5	8

Kengeri or *Ten-g'iri*, southern street or road, appears formerly to have been of greater extent than it is now, but was destroyed by Tippu to prevent its giving shelter to the army of Lord Cornwallis. The town was recently for a short time the seat of the raw silk trade. In 1866 Signor De Vecchj, an Italian gentleman, noticing the depressed condition of the industry, made exertions, with the assistance of Government, for

* S. Ind. Pal. 27.

† Journey, II, 499.

its revival. He attributed the mortality of the silk-worms—to degeneracy owing to continued propagation from the same stock, to feeding on inferior species of leaf, and to want of care in rearing. The raw silk produced was also deteriorated in value from negligent methods of reeling. In order to remedy these defects, cartoons of silk-worm eggs were imported from Japan and freely distributed, superior kinds of mulberry trees (*Morus sinensis*, *M. perotetra*, *M. alba*, and *M. nigra*) were grown from cuttings and seed, and finally a steam factory for Silk Filature was established at Kengeri with 80 basins. The hands employed in this delicate process were female orphans from the Bangalore convent under the charge of native nuns. These measures produced their natural effect and a great impetus was given for a time to sericulture. Not only were cocoons bought to any extent for filature but the refuse silk (*chussam*), not taken into consideration before, became an important article in the market. But the severe drought of 1866 proved disastrous to the imported worms. Fresh were obtained in two successive seasons. After all, however, the eradication of disease among the worms was not effected, and until this comes about there seems no hope of the trade reviving.

Municipal Revenue.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	..	..	..	..	219 4 0	263 15 8	221 4 0
Expenditure	...	..	..	...	463 8 10	186 0 0	236 8 11

• **Magadi.**—A taluk in the west. Area about 320 square miles. Headquarters at Magadi. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population; Bidadi and Tavarekere having been added in 1873.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Tirumay.	Secundary.	Hindus	Muhammadians	Jains.	Christians	Total.
1	Bidadi	77	127	12,236	252	...	14	12,504
2	Gudemaranahalli	33	58	10,148	226	1	...	10,375
3	Huhkal	20	29	5,020	325	65	...	5,410
4	Kudur	21	42	7,091	964	2	...	8,057
5	Madabai	47	91	7,937	384	...	...	8,341
6	Magadi	48	102	12,854	679	24	...	13,657
7	Narsandra	29	38	5,817	42	...	...	5,859
8	Satanur	38	89	9,687	472	3	...	10,162
9	Solar	36	39	7,156	506	3	4	7,669
10	Tavarekere	39	54	7,843	104	...	1	7,988
11	Tippasandra	32	58	8,089	613	162	...	8,864
Total....		380	723	94,190	4,617	200	19	98,086

Principal places, with population.—Magadi, 3712; Tirumale, 2809;

Motagondahalli, 1711; Kudur, 1634; Gudemaranhalli, 1471; Tavarekere, 1407; Bidadi, 1230; Talya, 1226; Hulikal, 1187; Solur, 1,038; Tippasandra, 1,024.

A hilly and jungly taluk, through the south-east portion of which the Arkavati runs, forming in some parts the boundary. Its bed being deep and generally surrounded by hills, the country adjoining derives little benefit from it as to cultivation. The streams of the north-east flow into the Arkavati; those of the centre and west flow south, forming the Kanva; those of the north-west flow south-west into Kunigal. The loftiest mountain is Savandroog, 4,024 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by deep defiles, covered with rocks and jungle, among which is situated the Kilekaval state forest, 10 square miles in extent. Bairandurga is a conspicuous hill, formerly fortified. Much bamboo and various kinds of timber are met with in the southern parts of the taluk. There are several productive tanks, the one at Tippasandra being very extensive.

The soil generally is a shallow red mould mixed with stones, not very fertile unless when the rains set in plentifully and at the right seasons. The crops consist chiefly of those raised without irrigation, ragi, gram, avare, togari, &c. Tobacco is grown to some extent.

A Chola king is said to have held the district for a few years in the 12th century, of which there are probable traces in the name of Solur and in certain neighbouring parts of the Nelamangala taluk. From him it is said to have been wrested by Pratapa Rudra of Orangal, and soon after to have been conquered by Harihara, king of Vijayanagar. The deputy of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Sámanta Ráya by name, taking advantage of the feebleness of the government, declared his independence, and the country was held by his descendants to the third generation, when Kempe Gauda, the chief of Bangalore, obtained possession. In his family it remained till 1728 when it was captured by the Raja of Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	109	356	10	30	119	386
Culturable	...	...	28	167	22	574	51	101
Unculturable	...	...	20	465	28	328	49	153
Total.....			158	948	61	292	220	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 96,259—11—9, and from local cesses Rs. 3,094—4—8. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—4—9 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists formed 21·0 per cent of the population.

The road from Bangalore to Kunigal runs through Magadi, whence a branch goes to Huliurdurga. The high road from Nelamangala to Kunigal passes through the west.

Magadi.—A town situated in 12°57' N. lat., 77°17' E. long., 28 miles west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by road. Head quarters of the Magadi taluk and a municipality.

• Number of houses 650.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	1,695	3,385
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	174	327

There is a tradition that Magadi was founded in 1139 by a Chola king, who, in the course of an expedition to that part, heard that in early times it had been the residence of some holy rishis. It soon passed into the hands of the Ballála kings and after them into those of the Vijayanagar line. In the time of Achyuta Ráya of that house, Sámanta Ráya was appointed Adhikári or manager of the district. He enlarged the town and fortified the height of Sávandurga, in return for which that part of the country was granted him as an *amara* or jaghir. He enjoyed it for 28 years, from 1543 to 1571, and was succeeded by his son Sampaja Ráya. He governed for 17 years and repaired the temple of Rangaswami at Tirumale. His son Chikka Ráya or Múlaka Ráya, after ruling 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the pool on the droog and was drowned. He left no children, and Gangappa Náyak, the *talári* or watchman of Balakara, taking advantage of the confusion, seized the government and strove to enrich himself by plunder. But Immadi Kempe Gauda of Bangalore marched against him, took the place and put him to death. Kempe Gauda being shortly after ousted from Bangalore, retired to Magadi, which is thenceforward identified with that family, whose history is given elsewhere. Magadi was captured by the Mysore army in 1728 and the chief carried prisoner to Seringapatam, where he died, the last of his line.

The fort is now deserted. The Pête is built on a slope to the north. Beyond the eastern end is the village of Tirumale, and some distance from the western end a large temple of Someshvara in ruins.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	582 7 8	2,639 12 2	871 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,164 10 11	522 18 2	872 15 8

Malur.*—A village on the banks of the Kanva, in the Malur hobli, Closepet taluk.

Number of houses 365. Population 1,794.

In the 7th century Malur bore the name of Mukunda-nagara, or Mankunda-patna, and was the residence of two of the Kongu line of kings, whose capital was at Talkad. The sage named Vijnānesvara yogi here composed his celebrated *Ulūshya* or commentary on the code called the Yajnavalkya Smriti. There are several ruined temples in the place, but the large temple of Aprameyaswami is maintained in good order. Most of the residents are Brahmans of the Srivaishnava sect: they give the village the name of Rājendra-Simha-nagara.

Meiur.—A village in the Vadigenhalli hobli, Devanhalli taluk.

Number of houses 151. Population 691.

A cattle fair takes place in connection with the Gangadevi *parish*, held for 10 days from full-moon in Chaitra. It is attended by 10,000 people, and bullocks to the same number are brought for sale.

Nelamangala.—A taluk in the west. Area 209 square miles. Head-quarters at Nelamangala. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Sec- ondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.
1	Begur ...	58	15	8,251	347	...	22
2	Doddshole ...	41	18	8,570	392	13	...
3	Mailnahalli ...	45	15	9,914	157	...	16
4	Nelamangala ...	75	48	12,850	802	...	...
5	Nijagallu ...	51	...	9,830	530	119	...
6	Sondakoppa ...	43	44	3,190	338	...	3
	Tyāmagondlu... ..	36	31	9,369	761	...	...
	Total	349	171	67,963	3,373	132	41
							71,509

* The *a* it should be observed is short, which causes the name to sound like *Meiur*.

Principal places, with population.—Nelamangala, 4,016 ; Tyamagondal, 3,804 ; Sodekoppa, 1,778 ; Hesargatta, 1,432 ; Doddabele, 1,371.

This taluk was formed out of the old parganas of Nelamangala, Doddabele and Nijagallu. It is drained on the east and south by the Arkavati, and on the west by the Kumadvati, an affluent of the former, both flowing southwards in deep and rocky channels. The Garudachala rises in the north-west and takes a northerly course into the Tumkur District. A chain of mountains runs through, and in some places bounds the taluk on the west, the chief heights being Sivaganga (4,559 feet above the sea) and Nijagal. The country on this side is hilly, broken and jungly. The other parts are open and contain some large valleys in which excellent tanks have been formed, one at Tyamagondal, fed by the Kumadvati, being the largest.

The soil is generally a red mould, shallow and gravelly, dependent for its cultivation on abundant and seasonable rains. The dry crops are chiefly ragi, ballar, savé and gram : the wet crops paddy, sugar-cane and some wheat. Iron ore is obtained in some parts.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	101	415	26	...	127	415
Culturable	...	...	...	38	551	7	...	45	551
Unculturable	...	...	...	8	314	27	...	35	314
Total.....				149	...	60	...	209	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 95,117—14—5 and from local cesses Rs. 3,108—3—4. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—3—3 per acre of cultivated land : of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 20·6 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Tumkur road runs through Nelamangala and Sompur, where it meets the road from Kolar *via* D. Ballapur. A short cross road connects Tyamagondal with both. The Hassan road branches off at Nelamangala to the south-west.

Nelamangala.—A town situated in 13°6 N. lat. 77°27 E. long., 17 miles north-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Tumkur road. Head quarters of the Nelamangala taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 730.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,887	1,879	3,766
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	380	320	700
Total					2,017	1,999	4,016

A fair on Friday, attended by 2,500 people.

On or near the site of Nelamangala formerly stood a large city to which tradition gives the name of Bhumandana. It is said to have been founded by Sumati, son of Hemachandra, king of Karnataka, whose capital was Yadupatna. Having succeeded in an expedition against a robber chief at Devaraydurra, he took up his residence at Bhumandana for the security of that part of his father's dominions. The subsequent history is not known, but it appears to have been transferred to the Mysore Rajas along with Tyamagondal at the time when Bangalore was purchased from the Mogal general Khasim Khan. This was in 1687.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	457 2 0	370 8 4	434.10 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	361 2 0	333 2 2	397 6 8

Nellurpatna.—A ruined city 5 miles south-east of Devanhalli. It is stated to have been of great extent and ruled by a rich and powerful line of kings. In the time of the last of these, named Chauda Raya, the city was captured, after maintaining an obstinate defence for three years, during which the enemy was twice forced to raise the siege. Its fall was due to an act of treachery on the part of the king's daughter, who being married to a prince of the Vijayanagar (?) family had accompanied her husband to the war, and made known the existence of the subterranean passage by which the city was supplied with water from a distance. Chauda Raya is said to have blown up his palace containing his family and treasures while the enemy were scaling the walls.

Nijagal.—A hill in the north-west of the Nelamangala taluk, accessible only on the north and east. The fort which formerly occupied the summit owed its strength more to nature than to art and was the scene of many desperate encounters. The pête has been for many years almost deserted, the inhabitants having removed to Tyamagondal.

Pennar.—See Pinákiní.

Pinakini.—The Southern or Dakshina Pinākini, a river flowing through the eastern parts of the District. It is better known to European geographers as the Southern Pennār. The continuous curve formed by the course of the N. and S. Pinakini, which both rise near the hill of Nandi, sacred to Siva, may probably account for their receiving the name of Pinākini, from *pināka*, the bow of Siva. This is the only designation by which the streams are known to the Kanarese people.*

The S. Pinakini rises in the Chenna Kesava hill, east of Nundydroog. Its course after entering the Bangalore District is southwards through the Devanhalli and Hoskote taluks, where it forms the Jangankote and Hoskote tanks, the latter one of the largest sheets of water in the country. Continuing south, it leaves the Mysore a little to the east of the town of Sarjapur and enters the Bagalur estate. Thence, turning eastwards, it makes its way through the Eastern Ghats near the town of Krishnagiri and after traversing the Salem and South Arcot Districts of Madras, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles north of Cuddalore. The length of its entire course is more than 200 miles, of which about 50 miles from the source are in the Mysore. It is estimated that 85-60 per cent of the water of this portion is stored for agricultural purposes.

Ramgiri.—A picturesque hill, at one time fortified, on the left bank of the Arkavati, in the Closepet taluk, 3 miles north of Closepet. It formerly gave its name to the taluk, the town of Ramgiri being at its base. The place was captured by the British in 1791. On the foundation of Closepet the residents removed to the new settlement.

Sarjapur.—A town in the Anekal taluk, 12 miles north-east of the kasba, and a municipality. Till 1873 it was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 577.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	1,351	2,676
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	198	177	375
Total.....						1,523	1,528	3,051

* It is also the ancient name in Tamil works, as appears from a stanza of the poetess Avaiyar in which the *Pindita* is given as the southern boundary of Tondamandalam. Quoted by Ellis in *Mirdni Rights*.

A small fair is held on Sunday, visited by 100 people.

Cotton cloths, carpets and tape are made here in considerable quantities. Formerly it appears that muslins of fine quality were woven.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	358 5 1	354 14 1	183 8 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	811 4 2	811 6 6	275 12 4

Savandurga.—A mountain in the Magadi taluk, 7 miles south-east of the kasba and familiarly called the Magadi hill. It is an enormous mass of granite rising to 4,024 feet above the level of the sea and standing on a base eight miles in circumference. The summit consists of two peaks separated by a chasm, each being independent of the other and abundantly supplied with water. One is called the Kari or black peak, the other the Bili or white peak.

The hill appears to have been first fortified in 1543 by Sámanta Ráya, the officer appointed to the charge of the Magadi district by Achyuta Ráya, the king of Vijayanagar. Taking advantage of the feebleness of the government, and relying no doubt on the natural strength of his position, he made himself independent, and took up his residence on the droog with a force of 8,000 men officered by 8 gurikars. He died in 1571 and was succeeded by his son Sampaja Ráya. He ruled for 17 years, and was followed by his son Chikka Ráya, who, after a rule of 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the chasm and was drowned, leaving no issue. Ganga, the *talári* or watchman of Gudamarnhalli, seized the place and began plundering in order to enrich himself. But Immaði Kempe Gauḍa of Bangalore put him to death, secured the stronghold for his own family, and changed its name from *Sámanta-durga* to *Sávana-durga*. He soon had need of the retreat, being driven out of Bangalore by the Bijapur army. His descendants held Sávandurga till 1728, when Deva Raja, Dalavai of Mysore, obtained possession and carried Mummaði Kempe Gauḍa, the chief, prisoner to Seringapatam, where he ended his days the last of his line. The name of Krishnarája-giri then given* to the droog has not survived. The memorable capture of Sávandurga in 1791 by the British troops under Lord Cornwallis is thus described by Wilks.

"Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the place on the 10th of December, and immediately commenced the arduous labour of cutting a gun-

road through the rugged forest to the foot of the rock, a work which, added to the difficulties of dragging iron twenty-four pounders over precipices nearly perpendicular, tallied for a degree of incessant exertion and fatigue which could scarcely have been exceeded.

The batteries opened on the 17th, and the breach in what was named the lower wall of the rock, although at least fifteen hundred feet higher than its base, was deemed practicable on the 20th. Immediately overlooking it, at a precipitous height, and perfectly well situated for destroying, by the usual artillery of rocks and stones, everything that should attempt to ascend beyond the breach, was a range of ancient wall. Lord Cornwallis had come from the camp, distant seven miles, to witness the assault; the grenadiers were ordered to their stations, and the garrison was seen to be collecting behind this wall. This observation fortunately prevented the assault on that day; the experiment was made of pointing with sufficient elevation by receiving the trail of the gun carriage into an excavation behind the platform. The execution was not only perfect, but the wall was found to be so frail that a few discharges must dislodge its defenders. The arrangements for the ensuing day, were founded on the fact thus opportunely ascertained. The batteries were prepared for the purpose, and in the morning the requisite number of guns were directed against this wall with the most perfect success; every person behind it was dislodged, and the storming party, having been placed without observation, within twenty yards of the breach, the assault commenced by signal at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The defenders had been so unexpectedly dislodged from their appointed positions, that no new disposition had been made. The assailants accordingly ascended the rock without the slightest opposition, clambering up a precipice which, after the service was over, they were afraid to descend. The eastern citadel was completely carried; and the assailants, on reaching the summit of the rock, had the satisfaction to descry a heavy column of infantry, destined to reinforce the garrison, in full march to enter the place, which would have been effected if the assault had been postponed even for half an hour. A division of the assailants, after ascending considerably above the breach, had been directed to turn to the right along a path which had been observed to be practised by the garrison, leading along the side of the rock to the western citadel. The killedar of that citadel, observing the defenders of the eastern rock to be driven from their post above the breach, and the assailants to have begun climbing up, sallied with the view of taking them in flank, but was unexpectedly met among the rocks by the division described; and at the same instant, a few well-directed shot from the batteries, fell with great execution among his troops. He retreated in surprise and dismay, followed with great energy by the English

troops. At this instant the assailants, who had gained the highest eminence of the eastern rock, obtained a distinct view of the pursuit: they observed the killedar to fall just as he approached the gate of his citadel, and the pursuers to enter with the fugitives. Everything was carried within one hour from the commencement of the assault; and an enterprise which had been contemplated by Lord Cornwallis as the most doubtful operation of the war, was thus effected in twelve days from the first arrival of the troops, and five of open batteries, including the day of assault, with a moderate amount of casualties in the previous operations, and in the assault itself his Lordship had not to regret the loss of a single life".

Sivaganga.—A sacred hill in the north-west of the Nelamangala taluk, whose acute conical peak rises to a height of 4,559 feet above the level of the sea. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west Ganesha, on the north a serpent, and on the south a linga. The number of steps leading to the top is said to equal the number of *yojanas* hence to Benares. The place is therefore called *Dakshina Kási*, and an ascent to the top is vicariously as meritorious as a pilgrimage to the holy city. The *purānas* give it the name of *Kakudgiri*. Coming down to historical times it is mentioned by its present name in the 12th century as one of the distant points to which the Lingayat faith recently established by Basava, the minister of Bijjala, king of Kalyāna, had extended.

The northern face is occupied with numerous sacred buildings, many of which were erected at the expense of Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi. The two principal temples, dedicated to Gangādharaśvara and Honna Devamma, are formed out of large natural caverns, the ascent to which is by an imposing flight of stone steps. There are eight springs or *tirthas* on the hill, one of which, contained in a deep and extremely narrow cleft of the rock, is named the *Pātāla Ganga* or *Ganges* of the lower regions. The level of the water in this is said to rise several feet during the hot season and to sink during the rains, an effect due to natural causes but regarded as miraculous. On the eastern face is a Lingayat establishment called the *Rāchoṭi maṭh*. The remaining sides are covered with low jungle, in which and in the caves around bears and other wild animals may be met with. At the extreme summit are two pillars from beneath one of which about a quart of water oozes on the day of the winter solstice or *mākara-saṅkrānti*. The attendant

priests receive the tiny stream in a vessel and devoting half to the god convey the other half to the Raja at Mysore.

The village of Sivaganga is at the northern base of the hill. Number of houses 153. Population 721. The houses are entirely of stone and form a single street through which the car is drawn at religious festivals. At the entrance to the village is a lofty towered gateway.

Sivan-giri.—A fortified hill in the Closepet taluk, on the right bank of the Arkavati, opposite to Ramgiri. It surrendered to the British in 1791 without much resistance.

Sukravarpete.—See Channapatna.

Tirumale.—A village 2 miles east of Magadi. Number of houses 412.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	981	1,041	2,022
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	32	55	87
Total...						1,013	1,096	2,109

A large festival (*parishe*) is held for eight days in April, in honour of Ranganathaswami, whose temple is the principal feature of the place. On this occasion 10,000 people assemble from the surrounding taluks.

Tyamagondal.—A mercantile town and municipality, 11 miles north-west of Nelamangala, with which it is connected by a branch road from Begur.

Number of houses 748.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	1,654	3,223
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	298	283	581
Total.....						1,867	1,937	3,804

The town increased to its present dimensions on the desertion of Nijagal, and contains a considerable number of merchants and traders in grain. Some large tanks have been formed in the vicinity by intercepting the waters of the Kumadvati.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	262 1 0	270 7 5	228 4 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	236 7 10	225 15 0	272 7 8

Vadagenhalli.—A mercantile town and municipality, 7 miles north-east of Devanhalli, on the Kolar-Nandi road.

Number of houses 566.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	2,109	4,093
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	112	91	203
Total						2,096	2,200	4,296

A fair held on Friday is attended by 300 people.

The principal trade of *Vadagenhalli* is in the hands of Lingayat merchants, and consists of the import and export of cotton.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	..	...	...	...	...	144 13 0	150 7 0	141 2 0
Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	151 14 0	178 0 0

Vasantapur.—A village 5 miles south of Bangalore. Number of houses 36. Population 194.

It is no way remarkable but for an old temple of Vallabha Raya-swami, which is a favourite resort for wedding parties from Bangalore.

Yelahanka.—A town 10 miles north of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Chikballapur road, and a municipality. Till 1871 it was the head quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 359.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	1,221	2,391
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	71	59	130
Total						1,241	1,280	2,521

Yelahanka is historically interesting as being the first possession of Jaya Gaṇḍa, the progenitor of the Kempe Gaṇḍa line of chiefs, who founded Bangalore and subsequently became identified with Magadi and

Savandurga. Jaya Gaudā obtained the title of Yelahanka Nad Prabhu in about 1420 and the place remained in possession of his family for 230 years when it was captured by the Mysore Raja.

A car festival held for 10 days from Chaitra suddha 8th in honor of Venugopala is attended by 2,000 people.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	..	195 0 6	254 15 0	180 8 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	..	525 15 7	186 4 6	163 11 5

KOLAR DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District forming the eastern portion of the Nundydroog Division; situated between $12^{\circ} 48'$ and $13^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $77^{\circ} 26'$ and $78^{\circ} 39'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, about 85 miles, but from east to west an equal distance may be measured between the furthest points.

Area.—The area is 2577 square miles; of which 977 square miles 532 acres are under cultivation, 333 square miles 82 acres culturable, 1266 square miles 26 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—The Bangalore and Tumkūr Districts of the Nundydroog Division bound it on the west. On all other sides it is surrounded by Districts of the Madras Presidency, having Bellary on the north, Kadapa and North Arcot on the east, and Salem on the south.

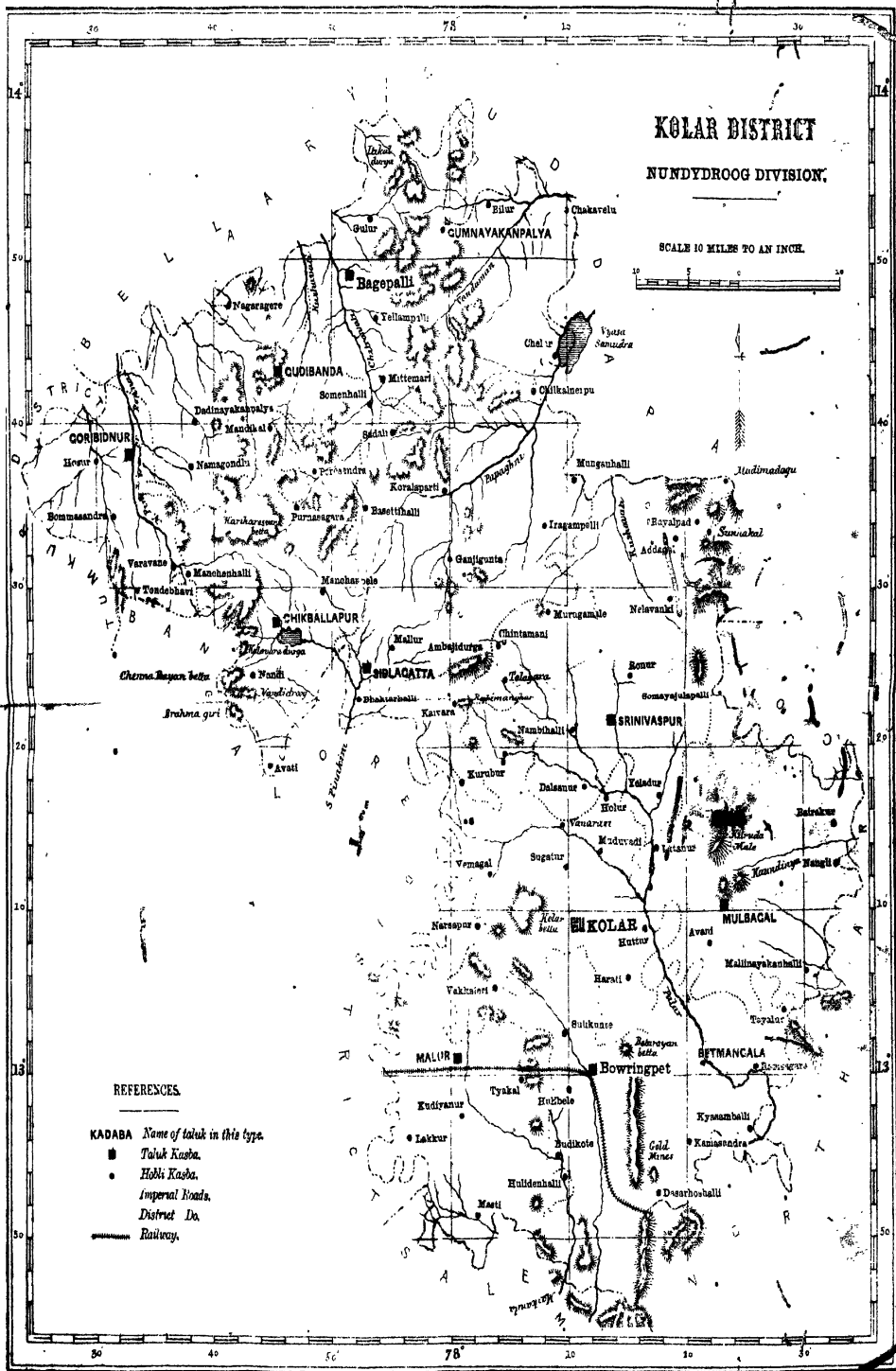
Sub-Divisions.—It is sub-divided into the following taluks:—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No of Hobbs	No of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Betmangala	260	9	373	68,283
2	Chiklallapur	479	7	275	109,177
3	Goribidnur	150	5	72	36,501
4	Gudiband	220	6	214	44,233
5	Gummayakanpalya	342	8	276	48,600
6	Kolar	*337	9	298	71,796
7	Malur	154	7	328	56,581
8	Mullagal	241	7	252	58,051
9	Sidlagatta	*163	12	425	91,849
10	Shrinivasapur	*331	11	398	73,933
Total		2,577	81	2,911	618,954

Physical Features.—The District occupies that portion of the Mysore table land immediately bordering on the Eastern Ghats. But the frontier touches the ghats only in the north-east and south: between those points it recedes from the range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

The chief watershed lies in the north-west, in and around Nundydroog, the height of which is 4810 feet above the sea. The streams which spring from this elevated region, said to be the birthplace of seven

* The areas marked * are approximate only.



streams radiate in all directions, receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of country. The Arkávati and Northern Pinákini (or Penrár), rising on the west of Nundydroog, flow one to the south and the other to the north. The Chitrávati and Pápaghni rise in the north and have a north-easterly course: the Pálár and Southern Pinákini (or Pennár), springing from the eastern side, run eastward and southward respectively. Of these several streams the Arkávati and most of the S. Pinákini belong to the Bangalore District. The main part of the Kolar District comprises the head of the Palar river system on the south and that of the N. Pinákini on the north, separated by an imaginary line from Chikballapur to Shrinivasapur.

The principal chain of mountains runs north from Nundydroog, the highest point, through Gudibanda, as far as Penakonda and Dharmavararam in the Bellary District. More or less parallel with the Nundydroog range, and from 30 to 40 miles to the east of it, is a line of hills entering the District due north of Gunmayakanpalya and separating the valleys of the Chitrávati and Pápaghni. At the frontier the range is known as the Dongala or Dokkala-konda. After a considerable interval it reappears in the isolated peaks of Murugamala, Ambajudurga (4399 ft.) and Rahmandurg (4227 ft.). Thence forming the chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar (highest point 4026 ft.), it is continued in the Vakkaleri and Tyakal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near Shrinivasapur and, preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar and extends through the southernmost parts of the Betmangala taluk to Kangundi Kuppam and the ghats.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadagu and Sunnakallu.

The central and eastern parts of the District, forming the valley of the Palar, are undulating and well cultivated, the general level varying between 2786 feet at Kolar, 2970 feet at Malur, and 2989 feet at the foot of Ambajudurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the N. Pinákini towards Goribidnur, the height of Hindupura just beyond the boundary being only 2068 feet and of Penakonda 1677. The outlying districts along the northern frontier mark with alternate rise and fall

the descent to the level of the Bellary country.' On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the plains of the so called Carnatic are some distance beyond the boundary.

Tanks.—In no District has the tank system been more fully developed, as none offered equal facilities for the purpose. The entire water of the Palar is intercepted for purposes of irrigation, while of the N. Pinakini and its affluents upwards of 85 per cent of the drainage is similarly utilized. The series of tanks form a marked feature in the landscape when surveyed from a height, as from Nundydroog, whence 400 can be readily counted. The total number for the District is 5497, covering an area of upwards of 120,000 acres.

The Palar chain of tanks consists of the Somámbudhi, Jannagatta, Mudvadi, Chillapalli, Manigatta, Holali, Betmangala, and Rámságar tanks, which are at a mean distance of 4 or 5 miles from each other, extending through the Kolar and Betmangala taluks. The Kolar, Nangali and Kurbur tanks are also connected with the same system. The largest of the above and in the whole District is the Ramsagar. The particulars in the margin shew the capacity and dimensions of the principal tanks of the Palar system.

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Sluices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth.			
			at base.	at top.		
Ramsagar	... fl. 1,500	45	150	18	4	1,500
Betmangala	... 5,100	30	105	9	4	580
Somambudhi	... 6,000	30	45	12	...	600
Kolar	... 6,000	18	90	9	4	600
Nangali	... ..	...	..	...	3	450
Kurabur	... 5,100	15	36	9	...	300

To these may be added the tanks of the Shrinivasapur taluk, namely, the Bagavadu, irrigating 320 acres, the Ronur 280, the Kolatur 240 and the Lakshman-sagar 226.

The head waters of the S. Pinakini form the Kandavara and Gopal-krishna tanks at Chikballapur irrigating 490 acres each, and Katama-chanhalli tank, lower down in the same taluk, irrigating 540 acres. The surplus waters of the Gopalkrishna tank feed the Ammankero and Bellú-tikere, two large tanks at Sidlagatta, irrigating 350 acres each.

The N. Pinakini and its affluents, especially the Chitrávati, supply many important tanks. Of these the Bairasagar at Gudibanda is the

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Sluices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth			
			at base.	at top.		
Balmagar	ft. 8,000	45	120	21	5	1,000
Vatadahoshalli ...	3,000	39	105	12	...	650
Hudugur, eastern ...	5,200	189	90	12	4	600
" southern...	..	..	...	..	...	450

largest but one in the District. Others are the Vatadahoshalli, a very deep tank north-

west of Gudibanda, formed by embanking a gorge between two chains of hills; two tanks at Hudugur, one at Nagaragere irrigating 560 acres, and one at Namagondlu irrigating 330 acres, all in the same taluk. Southwest of Goribidnur is the Purnambudhi tank, irrigating 500 acres. The tank at Periasandra formed by the Chitravati irrigates 300 acres.

Channels.—In addition to the numerous tanks of the District a few small channels are drawn from the N. Pinakini in Goribidnur taluk, and from the Chitravati near Bagepalli in Gumnayakanpalya taluk. Some anicuts built across streams and large water courses in the Chikballapur, Gudibanda, Gumnayakanpalya, and Sidlagatta taluks, also supply water for a good deal of cultivation.

Rocks.—The rocks of the District are for the most part similar to those of the adjoining District of Bangalore, being composed of sienite but with a smaller admixture of mica and a paler felspar. The low hills previously referred to, which cross the course of the Palar and run south through the Betmangala taluk, are composed of a soft ferruginous clay slate. They are flat at their tops and mostly barren, with a soil about them of fine argillaceous red earth. Gold is found near these hills in small quantities, either mixed with the soil or interspersed in quartz stones.

Soils.—The soil on the high grounds is red and gravelly, with very often rocks of sienite or granite, of little cohesion, appearing on its surface. The lower parts of these high grounds are intersected by nullahs or deep ravines, torn up by the torrents of water precipitated from the heights in the rainy season. The tops of the ridges are usually very barren, producing nothing but small jungle. The soil in the valleys is a good and loamy mixture, formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks washed down and deposited during the rains. On the first ascent from

the valley the soil is of a middling quality, suited for dry grains, and is a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Higher up, towards the top of the ridge, a silicious sand prevails in the soil, which is on that account adapted only for horse-gram. Below the superficial soil there is commonly a bed of gravel, which immediately covers a sienitic or granitic rock, very often in a state of disintegration considerably advanced.

Climate.—The climate does not differ materially from that of the Bangalore District. So far as reliance can be placed on the register of observations, the mean temperature at Kolar is about the same, or 76 degrees of Fahrenheit. The average rainfall, on the other hand, is considerably less, being only from 29 to 30 inches. This is doubtless due to the influence of the mountain ranges running through the west of this and the Bangalore District, which intercept much of the rain brought by the monsoon from the south-west quarter. The description given in the preceding paragraphs will shew, however, the abundance of the water supply with which the District is, notwithstanding, enriched.

It is generally a healthy country, remarkably so in the neighbourhoods of Chikballapur and Sidlagatta, which are probably not surpassed in that respect by any other parts of the Province. Kolar and the towns east and south of it were formerly much visited with cholera and other epidemics, originating among the crowds of travellers continually passing through the Ghats to and from Madras and the large towns of the Carnatic, more especially among bands of pilgrims to the shrine of Tripati. The diversion of this passenger traffic to the railway, and the successful carrying out of sanatory operations by the municipal boards, have almost freed that portion of the District from the scourge of diseases for the prevalence of which it was at one time notorious.

Temperature.—From the accompanying table, compiled as well as the data allowed from observations taken at Kolar in 1873 and 1874, it appears that a maximum heat of 94 and 95 was experienced in April and May respectively. The minimum temperature was 57, registered in February; during January and March it reached 59. The extreme annual range of the thermometer was 38 degrees. The means of maximum and minimum temperature were 83·08 and 67·16, giving a general average of 75·12.

	Max.	Min.
January	75	59
February	81	57
March	83	59
April	94	65
May	95	70
June	83	69
July	86	78
August	86	73
September	83	70
October	79	69
November	78	75
December	74	67

Rainfall.—The rainfall, so far as records are available, shows an annual average of 29·17 inches, based

In. c.	1874	In. c.
1868 47·65	May ...	9·47
1869 32	June ...	3·57
1870 18·84	July ...	3·14
1871 22·45	August ...	1·15
1872 26·48	September ...	8·20
1873 21·25	October ...	8·85
1874 35·70	November ...	1·17

upon the observations given in the margin for the past seven years.

The register for 1874 is also given by months. No rain fell in the months omitted. The fall in May was exceptional, being due to a cyclone.

Vegetation.—The only forest containing trees of large growth is in the neighbourhood of Nundydroog. On several of the hills in the District the soil is a shallow blackish vegetable mould lying on rock, and though trees and bushes grow abundantly they never attain any size. In the northern taluks of Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda the hills are very barren, and produce only stunted bushes of bandrike, tangadi, dodonæa, barleria, small devadāri (*sethia indica*), beppale (*wrightia tinctoria*), and a few bushes of *butea frondosa* and *cassia fistula*. In portions of these taluks wild tamarinds are abundant, and in the plains are tops of mango, mohwah or hippe, and tamarinds.

The hills in the south-east corner of the Betmangala taluk are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarinds are not uncommon. In the Chikballapur taluk the bābūl and tōpāl (*acacia leucophlœa*) grow freely, and near Nundydroog there is much jālāni (lac tree), chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort-walls is frequently dense, but of no size. Within the enclosure are several fine champakas, and the growth of all trees is better. Acacias are also common in groves in Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlagatta and Shrinivaspur. In this last named taluk is a jungle, covering in all perhaps some 12 square miles, on the Rāyalpād hills on the Kadapa boundary. At the bases and on the lower slopes of these hills the scrub is of a superior description, several bushes of *cassia auriculata* running up to six and seven feet in height. The trees hereabouts average 20 feet; they consist chiefly of pachāri, cheninge, navalādi, small dēvadāri, huluvé, yenne maddi, ralé, wild tamarind, jālāri, a few shisham, and a few kārāchi, while high up on the Mudimadagu hill is some bad teak. Near the top of this hill, and all round and about the large Sunnakal hill, bamboos are abundant.

In the Máluru taluk there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub, mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolar taluk. Many villages in parts of this district are surrounded with stout and high hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*sisyphus jujuba*) trees are common and well grown. Cocoa-nut trees are cultivated in gardens in the Shrinivaspur and Kolar taluks. In the Mudavádi hobli of Kolar, there is a good fuel tract of about 3 square miles in extent, which supplies the town of Kolar with firewood. The sandal is scarce and very rarely seen in the District.

A *State Forest* has been reserved at Nundydroog covering an area of 7 square miles, and fuel plantations formed in Betmangala taluk. The planting of avenues along the public roads and of village topes has been successfully carried out. Up to the 31st of March 1873 there were 76,474 trees put down in avenues, and 5,473 acres occupied with groves containing 293,814 trees, of which 55,372 had been planted in the year previous, all by the ryots.

Agricultural Produce.—The cultivated products are similar to those of the Bangalore District, but owing to the large number of tanks there is a greater proportion of wet and garden cultivation. Potatoes and the poppy are extensively cultivated in the rich valleys of Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghat taluks. A little coffee is grown at Nundydroog.

The number of acres cultivated with rice is 61756, wheat 207, other food grains 371,459, oil seeds 14971, sugar-cane 8590, cotton 55, opium 386, indigo 1, fibres 63, tobacco 586, coffee 99, vegetables 3280, mulberry 1048.

The kinds of rice grown in the District are *doḍḍa baira*, *giḍḍa baira*, *doḍḍa kembatti*, *saṇṇa kembatti*, *arstna kembatti*, *gutli saṇṇa*, *bili saṇṇa*, *sukadās*, *punagarāj*, *yūlakki bhatta*, *puṭṭa bhatta*, *tōka mīlu*, *kari tōka mīlu*, and *gandhasale*.

The following list shews the quantity and value of each article produce raised in the District, and the quantity and value exported :—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Name.		English.	Produced.		Exported.	
Kanarese.	Botanical.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CEREALS.						
Baragu	Panicum nullaceum	...	445	1,468	Kand.s.	Rupess.
Bharu	Oryza sativa	...	71,409	534,303	31,807	234,151
Godhi	Triticum aristatum	...	583	11,660	...	...
Hāraka	Panicum semiverticillatum	...	1,117	5,565	1,017	5,085
Jola	Holcus sorghum	...	212,546	25,733	71,500	15,091
Navane	Panicum italicum	...	670	2,925	...	...
Ragi	Cynodorus coccineus	...	75,147	836,607	14,738	162,118
Saje	Holcus spicatus	...	670	4,020	38	2,448
Same	Panicum frumentaceum	...	6,450	92,250	2,940	14,700
PULSES.						
Avare	Dolichos lablab	...	10,304	103,040	3,246	34,260
Hareu	Phaseolus mungo	...	178	2,848	...	...
Hurali	Dolichos uniflorus	...	11,985	119,850	4,905	49,050
Kadale	Cicer arietinum	...	1,524	22,960	1,088	16,020
Togari	Cajanus indicus	...	5,541	55,410	2,183	21,830
Uddu	Phaseolus minimus	...	567	6,142	...	...
OIL SEEDS.						
Haralu	Ricinus communis	...	3,843	38,430	1,867	18,670
Kād Haralu	Wili	...	232	675	...	...
Honge	Pongamia glabra	...	20,568	20,568	9,645	8,645
Wollalu	Sesamum orientale	...	142	3,520	36	930

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Names.			Produced.		Exported.	
Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	To wha place.
VEGETABLES.						
Arina	Curcuma longa	... Turmeric	Kand's. 14,610	Rup'es. 73,050	Kand's. 10,600	Madras, Salem, Bangalore.
Belluli	Allium sativum	... Garlic	M. 27,634	47,359	20,634	Madras, Bangalore.
Jirige	Cuminum cuminum	... Cumin seed	50	262	...	...
Kottambari bija	Carsicum annuum	... Coriander seed	1,230	1,557	...	...
Mensina káyi	Trigonella fenum grecum	... Chilly	12,763	26,088	1,853	Salem, Tripatur, &c.
Mentira	Allium cepa	... Fennegreek	1,564	4,840	...	...
Nirulli	Sinapis dichotoma	... Mustard	75	1,500	710	Bangalore.
Sáave	Ammonium zinziber	... Dry ginger	M. 28	140	400	Do
Sunti					...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Adike	Areca catechu	... Areca nut	192	1,632	9	H. M's Territories.
Alala káyi	Terminalia chebula	... Gal nut	283	142	179	Bangalore.
Arale	Gossypium indicum	... Cotton	75	376	...	...
Bále	Musa sapientum	... Plantain	No. 207,600	624	108,930	Bangalore.
Ganja	Cannabis sativa	... Common hemp	M. 16	49	18	Do
Ga-gaase	Papaver somniferum	... Poppy seeds	120	2,400	60	Madras.
Géru bija	Semecarpus anacardium	... Marking nut	K. 15	120	10	Bangalore.
Hoge soppu	Nicotiana tabacum	... Tobacco	M. 3,997	19,985	...	...
Hunase	Tamarindus indica	... Tamarind	84,656	52,410	45,004	Salem.
Kalle káyi	Arachis hypogea	... Ground nut	K. 2,478	15,068	1,473	Bangalore.
Sige káyi	Mimosa abstergens	... Scap nut	M. 18,374	9,167	10,560	Salem.
Tengun káyi	Cocos nucifera	... Coconut	No. 50,362	3,021	16,725	Palamné.
Viledele	Piper betel	... Betel leaf	Bl. 41,000	123,000	13,825	Bangalore.

Wild Animals.—Owing to the absence of large forests there is not much cover for wild beasts. A few bears are met with in the Mekal-naikanpalya and Budikota jungles; cheetahs and wild boar in the Nundydroog, Mudimadagu, Sunnakal and Dokkal-konda hill ranges. Unfrequented parts of the District, where there is shelter, are the resorts of hyenas, jackals, antelopes, porcupines, and hares. The mungoose and other small animals find protection in the thick hedges around villages.

Birds.—The wild birds are similar to those of the Bangalore District. A large kind of vulture takes shelter and breeds on the almost inaccessible top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Peresandra and Gudibanda.

Fish are stated to be not so plentiful as the number of streams and tanks would lead one to expect. The information under this head is defective.

Domestic Animals.—The indigenous bulls of the District are of a diminutive breed. Large sized ones are imported by ryots from the woodlands and jungles on the Madras frontier, and reared either for local use or for sale at places below the ghats.

Buffaloes are generally met with throughout the District as well as sheep and goats. Gumnayakanpalya is noted for a superior breed of sheep, sold at moderate prices.

Large *cattle fairs* are held at Nandi, Vanarasi, and Avani, as well as at the Gháti Subrahmanya festival on the Goribidnur-Dodballapur border, mentioned in connection with the Bangalore District. The fair at Nandi is held for 9 days from Shivarátri, on the occasion of the Unámaheshvara festival. It is attended by 50,000 people and 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale. The Vánarási fair is held for 9 days in April, in honour of Iralappa, and is visited by 25,000 people. No less than 60,000 bullocks are brought to the market. The fair at Avani is in honour of Rámalinga. It lasts for 15 days from Shivarátri, and attracts a concourse of 40,000 people with 15,000 bullocks.

The *cattle shows* instituted by Government were, until last year, held at Nandi, in connection with the festival above mentioned, at which bulls and bullocks from the whole of the surrounding country are brought together and thousands of animals change owners.

Colonel Pearse describing the show of 1872 says, 'I rode over the whole of the ground where the cattle were picketted, and the lowest com-

putation was that quite 10,000 head were assembled, many of them remarkable for power, symmetry and good hard condition, with the fine bold spirited look of the old Amrit Mahal breed specially apparent; and as on this occasion no false and mischievous rumours were spread tending to alarm the ryots and lead to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government, the very cream of these cattle was produced at the show ground on the evening of the 12th of March. The bulls were very fine, and some of the bullocks were truly magnificent animals. Selection was not only a work of time but a really difficult task. Quite 500 pairs were brought into the enclosure, and the value placed on some by the owners was very high, the asking price for one pair being Rs. 800. The spirit of competition was most gratifying, and no owners in any part of the world could have been more eager to attract attention than the ryots at the Nandi Cattle Show. This show was exclusively composed of cattle from the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.'

Poultry.—The town of Kolar and the villages adjacent to it are noted for turkeys, which are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places.

HISTORY.

On tracing back the history of the District the usual legends are encountered. These are associated principally with Avani in the Mulbagal taluk, which is identified with Avántika-kshetra, one of the ten chief sacred places in India. Here Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, it is said, lived, and here Rama remained for some time on his way back to Ayodhya after the conquest of Lanka. Hither too Sita retired on being rejected by her husband, and, under the protection of the sage Valmiki, gave birth to her twin sons Kusa and Lava, to whom he became the preceptor.

The hills to the west of Kolar, called the Satasinga parvata or hundred peaked mountains, are also made the scene of the story of Renuka and Parasu Rama, and there the latter is said to have revenged upon Kártaviryárjuna the murder of his father Jamadagni, committed in order to obtain possession of Kámadhenu, the cow of plenty. The *koláhalá* or 'shouting' consequent on this feat is represented to have given the town its name, since shortened into Kolar.

At both places the Pandavas are stated to have lived in the course of their wanderings, and Sádali is said to have been founded by Sahadeva,

the youngest of the brothers. At Kūdumale the gods are said to have mustered their forces previous to assaulting the mythical city of Tripura.

Pallava.—The earliest authentic account ascribes the foundation of Kolar to a Chola king bearing the title of Uttama Chola. But from inscriptions it seems probable that an earlier dynasty, that of the *Pallavas*, held sway over portions of the District, especially north of the Palar, as far as the western hills. Their country was Vengi, comprehending the deltas of the Krishna and Godavari, but their dominion extended to Mámallepura, or Mahábalipur, the site of the Seven Pagodas, near the mouth of the Palar,* and they were also possessors of Kánci on the same river. In fact the course of the Palar seems to have directed the inroads of conquest into the District whether by Pallava or Chola kings.

The evidence of Pallava dominion is based upon two inscriptions near Srinivasapur, of the time of *Mahávali Bānarasa*, † one at Nandi of the time of *Nolambáñhi Raja* of the Pallava line, and a Pallava inscription near Goribidnur. Though not dated, the form no less than the size of the characters are an evidence of the antiquity of these stones, the two first of which have been well preserved by accidental burial in the ground. On the site where these were discovered tradition places a great city, of which there are traces around, though little reliance can be placed on the name of Arkoṭar ‡ ascribed to it. Inscriptions in the same character exist at Betmangala, betokening a settled government with the Palar as its southern boundary.

Chola.—The account of the foundation of Kolar is to the following effect. A herdsman named Kola discovered a hidden treasure, which the king *Uttama Chola* hearing of, sent for him to Kanchi the capital, and being warned in a vision by Renuka in the form of Koláhalamma, erected a temple in her honour §, founded the city of Koláhala, and invested Kola with the government. The name is with equal probability derived from *Kola hala*, Kola's plough, the implement which turned up the treasure. Be this as it may, the hoblis of Yerkalve, Mulbagal, Mur-

* Inscriptions at Seven Pagodas, in papers collected by Major Carr.

† Assumed to be Pallava from the mention of Mahávali.

‡ Properly *Ari-kuthāra*, an axe to the foe. This is the old name of Chamrajnagar, still preserved in a part of that town.

§ This is the existing Koláramma temple, an ancient structure, standing several feet lower than the surrounding ground, and covered with inscriptions in an old Grantha character. A pit under the entrance is said to be full of scorpions, which, on listening, can be heard to hiss and are regarded as sacred.

gamale, and Betmangala were annexed to the new settlement, in the enjoyment of which Kola and his descendants continued under the Chola dynasty. Of that line *Vira Chola*, *Vikrama Chola*, and *Raja Narendra Chola* are stated to have erected shásanas at Siti betta, Avani, Mulbagal and other places in the vicinity. Kolálapura is frequently mentioned in the inscriptions of Mysore as a place of importance.

Ballala.—The *Hoysala Ballála* kings subsequently ruled over the District. An inscription dated A. D. 1117, after stating how *Vishnu Vardhana* 'having gained possession of Kolálapura, had passed beyond Valluru (Vellore), and resided in Kanchipur,' names the lower ghat at Nangale as the boundary of his kingdom on the east.*

Vijayanagar.—On the overthrow of the Ballala power, in the early part of the 14th century, the *Vijayanagara* sovereignty was established, which embraced all the countries south of the Krishna. The Kolar District appears to have been administered in its name by officers whose seat of government was at Mulbagal. In two inscriptions† of A. D. 1431 *Akhana* ‡ *Dandayak* and *Madamma Dandyal* who were brothers, appear as the Heggade Devas or chiefs in command.

Timme Gauda.—The history of the Bangalore District has already introduced us to the story of Baire Gauda and the band of refugees of the Morasu Wokkal tribe, who, escaping from Kanchi, settled at Avati in the Chikballapur taluk. On their agreeing to separate, *Timme Gauda*, one of the seven, took up his abode at Sugatur, near Jangamkote. This was about the year 1418. Another Sugatur near Kolar lays claim to be the place, but apparently without foundation.

Soon afterwards Timme Gauda repaired to the Vijayanagar court, and having ingratiated himself with the authorities returned with the title of Náḍ Prabhu, or Lord of the Sugatur Nad. In course of time he discovered a hidden treasure, which, as it was in a tract claimed by Yerra Ganga and Challava Ganga, two men of the Yerralu tribe §, he did not disturb, but resorted again to court, where he received the command of a small body of men. While thus employed he had an opportunity of

* *Mys. Ins.* T. S. 16.

† *Mys. Ins.* S. S. 116; T. S. 15.

‡ In some accounts this name appears as *Lakapa*.

§ A wandering tribe identical with or closely related to the Korachars. They are known in Coorg as Yeravas. For a full account, quoted from Mr. Stokes, see *Nellore Manual* under Yerukalas, p. 154.

rendering signal service by rescuing some members of the royal family who had fallen into the hands of the Moguls.* For this gallant act he was rewarded with the title of *Chikka Ráyal* and soon after returned with royal permission to appropriate the treasure he had discovered and with extended authority. He accordingly repaired the fort of Kolar, built Hoskote (the new fort), and possessed himself of Mulbagal, Punganur and the adjacent parts, turning out the descendants of Akhana and Madanna. To Kolar he added the hoblis of Vemgal, Bail Sugatur, Kaivara, Buṛadagunte, and Budikote. At this period some Lingayet traders, headed by Chikkanna Shetti and Kalasanna Shetti, leaving the Bijapur country on account of troubles there, placed themselves under the protection of *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa*, who with wise policy appointed the former as Patna Shetti of Kolar and the latter of Hoskote, thus attracting merchants and settlers to these two towns. He further favoured the same sect by erecting Jangamkote for their *jangama* or priest.

- *Immaḍi* (or the second) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa* succeeded. On his death he divided the territory between his two sons. To *Mummaḍi* (or the third) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa* he granted Hoskote, and Kolar to Timme Gauda. The latter ruled for 5 years under the name of *Sugatur Timme Gauḍa*, and was succeeded by his son *Timme Gauḍa*, who in turn was followed by his son *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa*.

Shahji.—In the middle of the 16th century the District appears to have been in a disturbed state owing to the incursions of some robber chiefs, until it was subdued by the Bijapur army, and placed under the governorship of *Shahji* in 1639. The latter bestowed the Punganur district upon *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda* in place of Kolar, the charge of which he committed to his own son Sambhaji. On the death of whom, his son Soorut Singh managed Kolar, and subsequently it formed part of the territories of Venkoji or Eccoji.

During his government the Mogul army under Khasim Khan conquered this part of the District, which was thenceforward attached to the province of Sira for 70 years, during part of which time Fatte Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, was Foujdar, with Budikote as his jaghir. It next passed into the hands of the Mahrattas, of the nawab of Kadapa,

* Another account says of the Palegar of Chingleput.

and then of Basalat Jang, chief of Adoni and brother of the Nizam. Kolar and Hoskote were ceded by the last named in 1761 to Haidar Ali, who regarded Kolar with peculiar interest as being the country of his birth place and connected with his family. The Mahrattas again seized the District for a short time, but it was recovered by Haidar. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 it was incorporated with the State of Mysore.

Malla Baire Gauda.—The history of the north-western part of the District carries us back again to the band of exiles at Avati. Their leader Baire Gauda had three sons, the youngest of whom, Malla Baire Gauda, we have seen, in connection with the Bangalore District, providing for his eldest brother Sanna Baire Gauda by founding Devanhalli, and for the second brother Havali Baire Gauda by founding Dodballapura.

Having accomplished these undertakings, *Malla Baire Gauda*, about the year 1478, when on a visit to the ancient temple of Varadarajaswami at Kandavara, went out hunting northwards along the tank bank with his son Marc Gauda. As they approached Kodi Manchanhalli, the site of the present Chikballapur, they were surprised to see a hare turn upon the hounds. As this indicated heroic virtue in the soil, it was resolved to erect there a fort and petta, for which the consent of the Vijayanagar sovereign was obtained. Chikballapur was accordingly founded, and long remained in the possession of *Marc Gauda* and his descendants, who extended the territory by the purchase of Sidlaghatta and strengthened themselves by fortifying Nundydroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda and Itikaldroog. The annals of this house will be given elsewhere.

Chikballapur which was assisted by Murári Rao, the chief of Gutti, was exposed to the rival contests of the Mahrattas and the Mysoreans until taken in 1762 by Haidar Ali, who carried the chief as a captive to Bangalore, and subsequently removed him to Coimbatore. The family were kept prisoners there until released by the British army and reinstated by Lord Cornwallis, but on peace being made with Tippu Sultan they were again forced into exile, and on the death of that ruler the district was included in the territory of Mysore.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District consists of 618,954 persons, of whom 309,685 are males, and 309,269 females.

Density.—There are thus 240·2 persons to a square mile. The taluk most thickly peopled is Sidlagatta, with 586 to the square mile, a considerably higher rate than in any other taluk in the country. Next follows Ambajidurga, now absorbed into Sidlagatta and Shrinivasapur, with the high rate of 502. As previously remarked, these are in the healthiest part of Mysore. Malur and Betmangala, which come next, have 367 and 262 to the square mile, respectively.

By religion.—Classified according to religious belief the following are the numbers and percentage under each head :—

Class.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per-centage.
Hindus	197,654	197,290	98,429	99,279	592,652	95·75
Muhammadans	8,120	7,691	4,803	4,424	25,038	4·04
Jains	241	198	100	112	651	·10
Christians	217	172	121	103	613	·09
Total.....	206,282	205,351	103,453	103,918	618,954	

Distribution.—The following particulars shew how the population is distributed between the various taluks :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Betmangala	65,561	2,638	...	34	68,233
Chikballapur	66,998	1,942	17	222	69,177
Goribidnur	34,978	1,087	436	...	36,501
Gudibanda	42,827	1,226	178	2	44,233
Gummayakanpalya	47,012	1,580	...	8	48,600
Kolar	67,170	4,474	15	137	71,796
Malur	53,989	2,587	4	21	56,581
Mulbagal	55,563	2,405	...	83	58,051
Sidlagatta... ..	89,097	2,656	...	96	91,849
Shrinivasapur	69,479	4,443	1	10	73,933
Total.....	592,852	25,038	651	613	618,954

Increase.—The *khāneshumārī* returns for 1853—4 give the num-

Taluk.	
Ambajidurga	55,077
Betmangala	45,480
Chikballapur	60,942
Goribidnur	26,087
Gudibanda	31,302
Gummayakanpalya	30,224
Kolar	47,264
Malur	38,845
Mulbagal	44,686
Sidlagatta	47,839
Shrinivasapur	34,253
Total.....	461,979

bers for each taluk at that period as stated in the margin. It is thus ascertained that the population increased by 156,975 between 1853 and 1871, yielding a percentage of 33·97 as the rate of progression for the 18 years, or a shade higher than in the Bangalore District during the same interval.

Hindus.—The Hindus may be thus divided between the two comprehensive forms of faith, as followers of Vishnu or followers of Siva:—

Hindus.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava	195,762	194,773	390,535
Saiva	100,321	101,796	202,117
Total.....	296,083	296,569	592,652

The four orders.—The sub-divisions of the four orthodox orders, namely, the Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra, include the following:—

Brahmans.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Smarta	7,635	7,607	15,242
Madhva	3,551	3,692	7,213
Srivaishnava	1,251	1,222	2,473
Total.....	12,437	12,491	24,928

Kshatriyas.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	2,046	2,095	4,141
Rachevars	514	477	991
Rajputs	645	556	1,301
Total.....	3,205	3,228	6,433

Vaiyas.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Komati	4,139	3,992	8,131
Ladar	13	17	30
Nagara	1,685	1,640	3,325
Total.....	5,837	5,649	11,486

Sudras.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	5,832	5,373	10,705
Banajiga	19,048	19,109	38,157
Bedar	28,524	28,248	56,772
Bestar	2,466	2,476	4,942
Darji	184	176	360
Caniga	2,870	2,987	5,857
Golla	11,284	11,299	22,583
Goniga	101	100	201
Hajam	4,663	4,662	9,325
Idiga	937	996	1,933
Kumbara	1,782	1,729	3,511
Kuruba	19,203	19,760	38,963
Mochi	10	5	15

Sudras.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Modali ...	...	...	...	...	142	153	295
Natva ...	...	public dancers	...	...	380	626	1,016
Neige ...	...	weavers	...	...	4,537	4,400	8,937
Nadar ...	...	...	...	...	1,726	1,601	3,327
Tiglar ...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	2,896	2,813	5,709
Uppar ...	...	salt makers	...	...	1,335	1,249	2,584
Waddar ...	...	masons	...	...	10,774	10,436	21,210
Weldige ...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	84,795	85,604	170,399
Total.....					203,001	203,782	406,783

Other orders.—The figures under this head of the census returns are as given below :—

Other orders.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	341	310	651
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	4,685	4,669	9,354
Marika ...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	4,678	4,321	9,499
Out-casts ...	...	...	...	...	55,893	55,594	111,487
Panchala ...	...	...	...	...	4,164	4,119	8,283
Wandering tribes	...	...	...	...	2,080	2,138	4,218
Wild tribes	...	...	...	...	98	74	172
Total.....					71,944	71,729	143,673

Muhammadans.—The number of adherents belonging to each of the three sects of Muhammadans is as follows :—

Muhammadans.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah ...	...	...	...	...	774	657	1,431
Suni ...	...	...	...	...	12,145	11,456	23,601
Wahabi ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Total.....					12,683	11,947	25,038

Percentage.—Muhammadans are most numerous in the Kolar and Shrinivaspur taluks, and in the old Ambajidurga taluk, now joined to those two and to Sidlagatta. They bear to the population of Kolar taluk the ratio of 6·5 per cent, to that of Shrinivaspur 5·8 and to that of Ambajidurga 5 per cent.

Classes.—They are also divisible into the following classes :—

					Male.	Female.	Total.
Dakhni ...	...	...	...	...	12,870	12,108	24,978
Labbe or Mapile	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
Pindari or Kaker	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Total.....					12,923	12,115	25,038

Christians.—Of the 613 Christians in the District, 14 are Europeans, 31 Eurasians, and 568 natives. The following is the number of adults and children of either sex :—

Christians.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	9	2	2	1	14
Eurasians	...	...	...	18	4	4	5	31
Natives	...	...	...	129	119	176	44	568
Total.....				156	125	182	150	613

By creed.—The adherents of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches are respectively as given in the subjoined table :—

Christians.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	52	23	75
Roman Catholics	...	286	252	538
Total.....		338	275	613

Occupations.—Classifying the people according to the main heads of occupation the following results are obtained :—

Occupation.				Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	11,927	899	56	12,882
Professional	...	...	...	6,266	220	4	6,490
Personal service	...	...	...	9,582	303	22	9,907
Agriculture	...	...	...	133,101	3,157	100	136,358
Labourers...	...	...	...	25,443	1,578	6	27,025
Trade	...	...	...	3,256	285	7	3,548
Manufacture and arts	...	...	...	26,218	1,194	16	27,428
All others, including children	...	...	...	377,510	17,404	402	395,316

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 42·6 per cent are Wokligas, 12·7 Outcasts, 10·7 Bedars, 7·3 Banajigas, 7·1 Kurubas, 5·3 Gollas, and 1·3 Pallis or Tiglars. *Labourers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus distributed : weavers of cotton or silk 6,083, woollen weavers 2,185, pot-makers 913, oil-mongers 600, rearers of silk-worms 150, bangle makers 100, sack weavers 58, makers of earth-salt 55, sugar manufacturers 35, toddy and jaggory makers 2, others 350. Of *artisans* workers in metal number 2,367, workers in leather 800, mat and basket makers 488, cotton spinners 370, wool spinners 279, bangle sellers 105, tailors 95, cotton cleaners 60, net makers 49, shoe and saddle makers 4, others 1,304.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* includes 30,015 carts and 69,592 ploughs: the *manufacturing stock* consists of 6,960 looms, namely, 4,743 for cloths, 2,137 for cumblies, 26 for girdles, and 54 for goni. The number of oil-mills is 379, of which 267 are of stone and 112 wooden.

Dwellings.—Houses of the better sort number 292, occupied by 2,924 tenants, and those of the inferior sort 165,600, with 616,030 inhabitants. Houses of the first class are most numerous in the Chikballapur and Sidlagatta taluks, and after these in the Kolar taluk.

Towns and Villages.—There are 2,892 primary populated villages and towns in the District, of which 4 (Kolar, Sidlagatta, Chikballapur and Hosur) have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 2 from 3,000 to 5,000, 4 from 2,000 to 3,000, 39 from 1,000 to 2,000, 147 from 500 to 1,000, 750 from 200 to 500, 1,965 less than 200. There are also 642 depopulated primary villages, besides 1,188 populated and 802 depopulated secondary villages.

By taluks.—Their distribution by taluks is as given below:—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Betmangala ...	373	39	137	55	510	94
Chikballapur ...	275	52	127	119	402	171
Goribi nur ...	72	7	86	104	158	111
Gudibanda ...	195	15	149	99	344	114
Gummayakampalya ...	276	83	122	73	398	156
Kolar ...	298	45	33	57	331	102
Malur ...	328	92	13	57	341	149
Mulbagal ...	252	38	195	30	447	68
Sidlagatta ...	425	123	112	136	537	259
Shrinivasapur ...	398	148	214	72	612	220
Total...	2,892	642	1,188	802	4,080	1,444

Great Festivals.—The following religious festivals are the most numerously attended in the District.

At *Nandi*, Chikballapur taluk, on the occasion of the *Umamahesvara rathotsava*, held for 9 days from Magha bahula 14th, which attracts 50,000 people.

At *Avani*, Mulbagal taluk, where 40,000 people attend the festival of *Ramalinga*, lasting for 15 days from the same date.

At *Vānarāsi*, Kolar taluk, 25,000 people assemble at the festival of *Iralappa*, held for 9 days from the 6th of April. No disease has arisen

at the first two, but from scarcity of water occasionally makes its appearance at the third of these gatherings.

At *Srinvasa-samudra*, Betmangala taluk, 5,000 people keep the festival of *Gungamma* for 5 days from full moon in Vaishakha.

Near the hill of *Ullurhalli*, Malur taluk, the same number of people collect at the *Bhūpatamma parishe*, held for 7 days from new moon in Phalguna.

The *Yildur jātre*, Shrinivaspur taluk, lasts 8 days from full moon in Chaitra and attracts 4,000 people.

At *Ronakunte*, Sidlagatta taluk, an equal number come to the *Venkatramanasawmi rathotsava*, held for 8 days from full moon in Ashādha.

Fairs.—The following is a list of the largest weekly fairs :—

Place.	Taluk	Day.	No of Visitors.
Nekkondi	Shrinivaspur	Sunday	1,500
Nambihalli	Do	Monday	1,000
Bagepalli	Gunnur	Thursday	1,000
Kolar	Kolar	Do	1,000
Sulepalya	Gunnur	Friday	1,000
Bowringpet	Betmangala	Do	1,000
Chikballapur	Chikballapur	Saturday	1,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.*—The total number of births registered in the District in 1872 was 7,667, being 3,996 of males, and 3,671 of females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths in the same year was 7,620, of which 3,984 were of males and 3,636 of females. According to classes of the population, 4 deaths occurred among Christians, 284 among Muhammadans, 6,863 among Hindus, and 469 among others. According to age: born dead 161; under 1 year 1,182; from 1 to 5 years 654; 6 to 12 years 428; 12 to 20 years 495; 21 to 30 years 747; 31 to 40 years 701; 41 to 50 years 705; 51 to 60 years 782; over 60 years 1,765.

The causes of death were: from *diseases*—cholera 19, small-pox 584, fevers 3,167, bowel complaints 730; from *injuries*—suicide 20, wounding 13, accidents 146, snake bite or killed by wild beasts 37; from all other causes 2,904.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for the past ten years is exhibited in the following table :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	1,141,758	1,350,445	1,092,856	1,251,580	1,148,894
Sayer (customs)	21,942	10,298	9,115	8,722	7,077
Forests	3,831	5,486	2,911	5,027	2,803
Abkari	56,894	44,006	84,918	68,331	67,313
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	38,492	38,240	44,919	48,418	50,970
Salt	1,620	2,671	2,368	2,622	1,412
Stamps	29,078	26,678	28,651	33,230	30,834
Post Office	2,828	2,917	2,826	2,882	2,680
Law and Justice	6,387	4,944	6,030	4,863	5,118
Police	970	823	266	170	207
Education ... ..	...	895	990	992	1,101
Miscellaneous	4,327	1,878	3,854	2,458	2,605
Public Works	7,173	6,363	583	280	5,543
Total Rs. ...	1,315,106	1,493,682	1,280,090	1,429,555	1,320,637

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	605,881	783,197	963,315	1,028,524	974,700
Sayer (customs)	6,766	10,727	15,572	15,052	12,648
Forests ... ..	...	...	8,533	...	...
Abkari	79,340	79,272	84,575	90,002	99,862
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	23,164	23,424	31,580	37,032	34,728
Salt	476	1,173	1,247	1,063	2,025
Stamps	36,091	25,475	20,482	20,238	21,375
Post Office	2,809	3,312	3,321	3,625	3,462
Law and Justice	6,165	22,627	34,839	42,127	42,835
Police	194	204	2,195	97	125
Education	1,184	1,117	1,133	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,592	1,892	2,210	2,267	2,599
Public Works	4,255	9,850	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	968,979	965,520	1,173,993	1,238,947	1,194,459

The following statement shows the number of estates upon the rent roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government, as obtained from the Deputy Commissioner in the form prescribed by the Director General of Statistics for such periods as available :—

Particulars.	1860—61.	1870—71.
Number of estates	678	678
Number of registered proprietors or co-parceners	52,404	78,247
Total land revenue paid Rs.	873,527—12—7	970,514—5—2
Average land revenue paid by each estate	59—9—4	59—9—4
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or co-parcener	16—10—8	12—6—5

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar cane, and consists of jaggery, molasses, and sugar.

Cotton cloths, and coarse woollen blankets are made in various parts, as well as the ordinary pottery of the country.

The rearing of silkworms and production of raw silk, an industry pursued by the Muhammadans, has suffered decline, as in the Bangalore District, from continued mortality among the insects.

Exports.—The following list of exports will serve to illustrate the articles produced in the District :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Average value.	To what place.
		Rs.	
Cotton cloths	No. 11,162	84,808	Bangalore, Mysore.
Raw-silk	Mds. 28,800	448,000	Bangalore.
Blankets	No. 3,617	7,234	H.M.'s territories.
Custor-oil	Mds. 250	1,250	Chittur &c.
Honge seed	" 5,795	9,117	Bangalore.
Sugar	" 55,400	249,300	Bangalore, Bellari.
Sugar candy	" 580	4,060	Bangalore.
Jaggory	" 25,700	308,550	Belari, Karnul, Haidarabad.
Molasses	" 5,780	5,780	Bangalore.
Bangles	" 2,040	5,060	Bangalore, Bellari.
Butter and ghee	" 3,210	32,100	Bangalore.
Opium	" 200	34,800	Madras.
Plantain leaves	Bundls 12,000	6,000	Bangalore.
Earth salt	Mds. 600	3,300	Devanhalli, Hoskote.
Sealing-wax	" 50	250	Bangalore.
Snuff	" 260	6,500	Do

Imports.—The imports are thus returned :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Average value.	From what place.
		Rs.	
Cotton cloths	No. 124,404	14,866,073	Salem, Bangalore, Madras, Gudiatan, Arni, &c.
Cotton-thread	M's. 1,500	15,000	Malabar.
Silk-cloth	No. 450	6,750	Gut, &c.
Blankets	" 1,980	2,980	H. M.'s territories
Carpets	" 1,596	6,384	Bangalore, Bellari.
Custor-oil	Mds. 180	900	Bangalore.
Gangelly-oil	" 447	2,235	Salem, &c.
Jaggory	" 18,000	27,000	Devanhalli, &c.
Agricultural implements	No. 8,500	10,625	Madras, &c.
Cooking utensils	" 1,500	30,000	Dhannur, &c.
Bangles	" 685	1,028	Bangalore District.
Baskets	" 1,750	86	Tripatur and Vaniembady.
Brass	Mds. 60	1,200	Madras, Bangalore, Bellari.
Butter and Ghee	" 2,315	23,150	H. M.'s territories.
Coar-rope	" 18,000	2,225	Tripatur, &c.
Goni	" 2,304	2,304	Bangalore.
Fuller's earth	" 1,320	2,640	Madras.
Indigo	" 75	4,050	Do
Mats	No. 12,485	1,605	Vaniembady.
Paper	Mds. 4,504	9,008	Madras, Goa.
Sea salt,	" 7,158	57,248	Madras.
Earth salt	" 480	2,740	H. M.'s territories.
Stone-pots	No. 1,000	500	Tripati.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway.—The Bangalore Branch Railway runs through the south of the District. Ascending the Ghats near Kuppam in a north-west direction, it enters the Betmangala taluk, and keeps that course to the Kolar Road station at Bowringpet, 41 miles from Bangalore, 10 from Kolar. Thence it continues due west through Málur, where there is also a station, 24 miles from Bangalore.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 158 miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 16,106. Of *District roads* there are 270 miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 9,785 a year. The particulars regarding each class are given below :—

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Bangalore-Bellary, from Devanhalli to the frontier	...	...	...	39	4,995
Madras Road from Hoskote to Palanur	...	...	...	54	5,670
Kolar to Sompur	...	...	...	32	3,024
Kadapa road from Hoskote to Rayalpud	...	...	...	19	1,995
Railway feeder from Kolar to Kolar Road Station	...	...	...	14	1,322
<i>District Roads.</i>				Total	158
					Rs. 16,106
Kolar to Shrinivasapur...	...	...	...	15½	465
Do Betmangala	...	...	...	18	540
Shrinivasapur to Chintamani	...	...	...	11	330
Do to Tadguli	...	...	...	6½	195
Chintamani to Sidlagatta	...	...	...	12½	375
Sidlagatta to Chikballapur	...	...	...	10	300
Do towards Jangankote	...	...	...	4½	135
Top of Nandi hill towards Devanhalli	...	...	...	10	300
Nandi village towards Dodballapur	...	...	...	5	150
Chikballapura to Goribidnur	...	...	...	20	600
Do to Nundi village	...	...	...	5	150
Peresandra to Gudihalla	...	...	...	8	240
Bowringpet to Budikote	...	...	...	8	240
Betmangala to Mulbagal	...	...	...	14	420
Bowringpet to Betmangala	...	...	...	10	300
Málur towards Hoskote	...	...	...	5	150
Do to Sampangeri	...	...	...	6	180
Goribidnur towards Dodballapur	...	...	...	15½	465
Chintamani to Bagepalli	...	...	...	32	1600
Kadapa road	...	...	...	26	2160
Málur to Masti	...	...	...	14	420
Goribidnur to Madras frontier	...	...	...	3½	70
				Total	270
					Rs. 9,785

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest-houses for European officials and travellers are situated at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shewn to which each belongs.

Second Class.—Kolar, Chikballapur, Málur.

Third Class.—Bagepalli, Mulbagal, Narsapur, Peresandra, Rayalpud, Talagam, Vemgal.

Chattrams for the accommodation of native travellers are kept up by Government at Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, and Málur.

GAZETTEER.

Ambajidurga.—A detached hill in the Shrinivasapur taluk, 3 miles west-south-west of Chintamani-pet. The summit, which is 4399 feet above the level of the sea, was fortified by Tippu Sultan. Until 1873 the surrounding hoblis formed a taluk called after this hill, with head-quarters at Chintamani-pet.

Avani.—A village and hill in the Mulbagal taluk, 8 miles south-west of the kasba. Number of houses 319. Population, 190.

The region is said to be the *Avántika-kshetra*, one of the ten places of greatest sanctity in India. The hill is related to have been the residence of the poet Valmiki, author of the Ramayana, and thence to have been called *Válmiki-parvata*. Rama is said to have encamped there for some time on his return from the expedition against Lanka or Ceylon, and hither Sita, when subsequently banished by her husband, is stated to have come and given birth to her twin sons, finding in Valmiki a protector for herself and a preceptor for her children. The temples at Avani were repaired in modern times by Yalavanji Raya and Vasudeva Raya, who came, together with a merchant named Navakoti * Narayan Shetti, from Kumbhakona. A guru of the Smartha sect resides here. To the great annual festival, held for 15 days from Magha bahula 14th, in honour of Ramalingam (the linga set up by Rama), 40,000 people resort and 15,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Avatu.—Properly *Ahuti*, a village in the Chikballapur taluk, 7 miles south of the kasba on the Bangalore road. Number of houses 333.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	672	547	1,269
Muhammadans	..	..	..	.	..	27	18	45
Total...						699	615	1,314

It is historically interesting as being the original settlement of the seven enterprising farmers from Kanchi whose story holds so prominent a place in the annals of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkûr Districts. The three sons of Baire Gauda, the leader, it will there be seen, established

* The title *Nava-Loti*, or nine crores, indicates a millionaire possessed of wealth to that amount, reckoned in pagodas.

themselves as chiefs of Dévanhalli, Dodballapur and Chikballapur respectively. Timme Gauda became lord of Sugatur Nad, obtained the title of Chikka Ráyal, restored Kolar and founded Hoskote ; while his descendants became the chiefs of Punganur and Anekal. Sanna Baire Gauda settled at Holuvanahalli and founded Kortagiri. Jaya Gauda became lord of Yelahanka Nad and founder of Bangalore, his descendants being the chiefs of Magadi.

Bagepalli or Bagenhalli.—A small frontier town on the right bank of the Chitravati, about 60 miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Gumnayakanpalya taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 415.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	809	638	1,247
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	126	68	194
Total.....						735	706	1,441

The place derives all its importance from being the taluk head-quarters. An attempt was made some years ago to remove it to the left bank of the river for the sake of communication with the high road, but without success, as the people could not be induced to move and rebuild their houses on the new site.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	344 14 0	216 0 0	227 11 7
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 0 0	416 0 0

Betmangala.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 260 square miles. Head-quarters at Bowringpet. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Sec- ondary.	Unclus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Betmangala ...	37	22	6,147	363	...	6,510
2	Bádikóte ...	58	44	8,766	212	...	8,978
3	Dásarahosahalli ...	38	31	8,567	53	...	8,620
4	Hulibele... ..	49	2	6,306	196	...	6,502
5	Kámasantra ...	44	27	5,861	210	...	6,071
6	Kyasaamballi ...	51	32	7,812	223	15	7,850
7	Rámaságara ...	38	11	5,065	182	...	5,247
8	Sólikunte ...	48	9	9,252	559	19	9,830
9	Tayalur ...	49	14	8,288	640	...	8,928
Total.....		412	192	65,864	2,638	34	68,536

Principal places, with population.—Betmangala, 1419; Uriga 1410; Búdikóte, 1370; Táyalur, 1301; Bowringpete, 1227.

The river Palar runs through the taluk from north-west to south-east and forms here the large Ramasagar tank. The west of the taluk is crossed from north to south by an auriferous tract, generally uncultivated and marked by low flat hills, which run by Béta Rayan hill and close to Uriga. Near the village of Markupam are the gold mines, of which an account will be found elsewhere. The southern borders of the taluk abut upon the Eastern Ghats and are rugged and jungly.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	95	104	25	409	120	513
Cultivable	2	37	26	100	28	137
Unculturable	22	163	88	467	110	630
Total.....	119	304	140	336	260	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 95,394—1—6, and from local cesses Rs. 3,940-5-9. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—4—7 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·7 per cent of the population.

The railway enters the taluk on the south and after reaching Bowringpet turns west to Málur. From Bowringpet there are roads to Kolar, to Mulbagal through Betmangala, and to Budikote. There is also an old road from Betmangala to Kolar.

Betmangala.—An old town on the right bank of the Palar, said to have been founded in the time of the Chola kings. It is 18 miles south-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. A road from Bowringpet to Mulbagal also passes through it

Number of houses 476.

Population.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	595	575	1,170
Muhammadians	115	134	249
.....	710	709	1,419

A small fair held on Friday is attended by 400 people.

The town lost its importance on the opening of the railway, which

diverted the former large passenger traffic, and the removal, owing to increasing unhealthiness, of the taluk head-quarters to the newly formed town of Bowringpet at the Kolar Road railway station.

Bowringpet.—A new town, situated at the Kolar Road station of the Bangalore Branch Railway, to which it owes its origin. It includes the formerly existing villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere, and was established in 1864 on the opening of the railway, being named after Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. It lies 10 miles south of Kolar, with which it is connected by a road. Head-quarters of the Betmangala taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 281.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	..	..	...	499	539	1,028
Muhammadians	...	..	..	..	114	66	180
Christians	...	...	..	...	11	8	19
Total ..					624	603	1,227

A fair held on Friday is attended by 1,000 people.

Municipal Funds.		1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income		171 7 3	212 0 0	357 14 0
Expenditure		8 0 0	282 0 0	794 10 1

Brahma-giri or Varg-konda.—A hill of the Nundidroog range, and reputed source of the Arkavati. It stands to the south-west of Nundidroog, being connected with it by a saddle. The trees on the hill form part of the reserved plantations of the Forest Department.

Budikote.—A large village in the Betmangala taluk, 8 miles south-west of the kasba, situated between the two branches of the Markanda near their point of junction. Number of houses 437.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	..	605	637	1,242
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	65	63	128
Total.....					670	700	1,370

A small fair held on Monday is visited by 100 people. *Būdi-kōṭe*,

fort of ashes, is said to derive its name from the immense holocausts performed there at some remote period. It was the birth place of Haidar Ali, and formed the jaghir of his father Fatte Muhammad Khan on his receiving the appointment of Foudar of Kolar under the Nawab of Sira.

Channakeshava-betta.—One of the Nundidroog hills and the reputed source of the Northern and Southern Pinakini or Pennar. It is 5 miles west of Chikballapur and contiguous to Nundidroog on the north-west.

Chikballapur.—A taluk in the west. Area 379 square miles. Head-quarters at Chikballapur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Avati	35	19	8,217	164	...	77	8,458
2	Chikballapur	34	26	16,900	746	...	76	17,722
3	Manchanabele	54	21	8,048	147	...	28	8,283
4	Manchenahalli	49	35	10,666	181	17	19	10,883
5	Nandi	55	20	9,300	436	..	8	9,744
6	Peresandra	37	62	5,799	161	...	3	5,963
7	Purna-gara	63	63	8,026	107	...	11	8,144
Total		327	246	66,996	1,942	17	223	69,177

Principal places, with population.—Chikballapur, 9882 ; Nundi, 1948 ; Manchenahalli, 1586 ; Avati, 1314 ; Sampura, 1045 ; Manchanabele, 1033.

The taluk, composed as it is of a lofty range of mountains, with rivers rising on either side, besides detached clusters of hills, presents a great variety of soil and aspect. The Nundidroog range runs north and south through the western side, the hills of Dibbagiri, Brahmagiri or Vargkonda, Channakeshava-betta, Harihareshvara-betta, and Kalavara-durga being included in the taluk, besides the lofty peak of Nundidroog itself. The valley between this mountain and Brahmagiri encloses the principal forest in the District, in a part of which coffee is cultivated. Of the passes through the chain, the Manchenahalli ghat, through which a road is being constructed between Chikballapur and Goribidnur, is the chief. A road connecting the two Ballapurs runs through a pass to the north of Nundidroog.

Around this spot and within a few miles of Chikballapur the S. Pinákini rises on the east of the range, flows through the tanks of the town, and bends southwards to Jangamkote. The Chitrávati rises in the north-east and continues that direction past Peresandra. The N. Pinákini rises on the west and flows north west near Manchenhalli into Goribidnur. The Arkávati rising near the same spot takes a south west course to Dod-Ballapur.

The soil on the table land about Chikballapur and Nandi, and to the west of the range, is of great fertility and extremely favourable for the cultivation of the sugar cane. Much of the Peresandra hobli, on the other hand, is unfavourable to husbandry, abounding with deep ravines and broken ground, through which the streams from the mountains and high lands westward fall into the low country about Sadali.

Besides the fortifications of Nundidroog and Kalavaradroog there are several buildings in the taluk deserving of mention, among others the temple of Umámaheshvata at Nandi, decorated with some delicate stone carving, and of Rangaswami at the *ranga sthala* 2 miles west of Chikballapur.

• The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

			Paying Revenue		Not paying Revenue		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	..	..	85	308	22	599	84	267
Culturable	...	...	52	52	5	520	3	572
Unculturable	...	...	20	330	257	111	286	441
Total...			95	50	283	590	379	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 92,886—13—0, and from local cesses Rs. 3,277—11—7. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—11—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 20·8 per cent of the population.

The old Bangalore-Bellary road crosses the taluk from north to south through Chikballapur, whence there is a road to Sidlagatta, and one to Nandi. A road from Jangamkote to Dodballapur passes through Nandi. A short branch connects the south-eastern foot of Nundidroog with the high road near Devanhalli.

• **Chikballapur.**—A large town 36 miles north west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1921.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	4,576	4,581	9,157
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	356	298	649
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	40	86	76
Total						4,972	4,910	9,882

It was founded about 1479 by *Malla Baire Gauda*, youngest son of Baire Gauda, the leader of the refugees who settled at Ayati. The village which originally occupied the site was called Kodi Manchanahalli, in the vicinity of which Malla Baire Gauda, while hunting, observed a hare turn upon the hounds, and was led by this indication of *gandu bhūmi*, or male soil, to make proposals for the erection of a fort and petta there to Baiche Gauda and Baire Gauda, the joint patels. But permission of the Vijayanagar sovereign being necessary, Mari Gauda, the chief's son, was despatched thither and returned with a favourable reply. The moment determined on by the Brahmans as the most lucky for laying the foundation of the fort was to be proclaimed when Malla Baire Gauda and the workmen were on the spot, by the sound of a conch such as is carried by beggars. But unluckily one of that fraternity passing at the time sounded his shell, which being taken for the signal agreed on, the work was commenced half an hour too soon, in consequence of which it was foretold that the government should continue in that family only 300 years.

On its completion, *Mari Gauda* was appointed governor of the new state and ruled for 24 years. His son *Dodda Baire Gauda* succeeded. He reigned only 3 years and was followed by his son *Rangappa Gauda*, who held the government for 42 years. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother *Jogi Baire Gauda*, who ruled for 30 years, and was followed by his son *Dodda Baire Gauda* for 46 years. The latter left no issue, but his wife *Venkatamma* carried on the government with the aid of confidential officers for 15 years longer, and at her death appointed *Mari Gauda*, a grandson of Jogi Baire Gauda's whom she had brought up from an infant, to succeed her.* After a reign of 45 years, through some defect or imbecility in his management, he was deposed, and succeeded by his eldest brother *Anni Gauda*, he being only the fifth son. The new ruler during a reign of 18 years purchased Sidlagatta for 100,000

* Another account says he was a son of the Devanahalli chief and adopted by her.

pagodas, annexed it to his territory and died after amassing a fortune of 20 lakhs of pagodas. The brother who had been deposed appears to have been put in possession of Sadali and Itikaldurga as a jaghir. Anni Gauda's son *Ilavali Baire Gauda* succeeded, but after 4 months was deposed, on account of his tyranny and oppression, being succeeded by his nephew *Baiche Gauda*, who ruled 16 years.

During his time the Mysore army under Kanthirava, the Dalavayi, attempted to reduce the fort. But the Mahiattas, to whom Baiche Gauda applied, forced him to raise the siege, and in a severe battle near Kotikonda, defeated and slew him, cutting off his head. Baiche Gauda soon after purchased and annexed Bundagunta. At his death he was succeeded by his son *Doḍḍa Baire Gauda*, who during a reign of 2 years re-conquered those parts of the dominion which had submitted to Kanthirava during the siege of the capital. He was succeeded by his brother *Venkata Narayan Gauda*, who ruled 35 years, and was followed by his son *Baiche Gauda*. The latter after 9 months was deposed, and his uncle *Chikkappa Gauda* took the government.

Three years after his accession Haider Ali appeared before the town, and after a siege of three months, during which many attempts were made to carry the fort by storm and mining, which from the pallegar's knowledge of counter-mining was unsuccessful, a treaty was concluded by which the Mysore army was to withdraw on condition of the chief's paying 500,000 pagodas and a golden head in the room of Kanthirava's, particularly insisted on by Haider. Part of the sum was paid on the spot and a confidential officer left to receive the balance. But no sooner had Haider removed to Devanahalli than Chikkappa Gauda communicated with Murari Rao, the chief of Gutti, who at once sent a reinforcement. Putting these troops in possession of the fort, the Gauda with his family took refuge on Nundydroog. Haider immediately on hearing of it retook the fort, severely punishing the defenders by mutilation, and shortly after sent a force to reduce Nundydroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda, Itikaldroog and Kotikonda. The pallegar and his family were kept close prisoners in Bangalore, where Chikkappa Gauda died, without issue. A report being circulated that a rescue would be attempted, the other prisoners were removed to Coimbatore.

When Haider visited Coimbatore some time after and desired them to be brought before him, they all attended except Baiche Gauda,

the one that had been deposed, whose pride was averse to saluting the conqueror. Unwilling to hurt the old man's sensibility, Haidar ordered that he should be admitted through a low door, intending to accept the bending down with his head forward in passing through it as a salute and return the compliment. But the obstinate Gauda, to prevent Haidar having even that gratification, presented one of his feet first, on which he was put into irons and close confinement.

A younger member of the family, named Narayan Gauda, was afterwards re-instated by Lord Cornwallis and put in possession of Chikballapur, which Haidar's troops had evacuated in order to defend Nundydroog. He declined assistance, preferring to rely on his own resources, which Haidar hearing of, made a sudden attack upon the fort, took and demolished it after a feeble resistance. On the capture of Nundydroog by the British in 1791, the chief was again in possession for a short time, but on the conclusion of peace with Tippu could no longer retain his power.

Municipal Funds.	1871—72	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	1,916 15 7	1,783 8 0	865 0 0	1,319 12 0
Expenditure...	895 11 10	496 8 10	3,089 0 0	1,215 3 1

Chintamani-pot.—An important commercial town in the Shrinivasapur taluk, 25 miles north-north-west of Kolar, on the Shrinivasapur-Chikballapur road. Till 1873 it was the head-quarters of the Ambajidurga taluk and is still a municipality. Number of houses 939.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,769	1,958	3,727
Muhammadans ... ..	...	...	...	...	243	234	477
Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total					2,014	2,194	4,208

The town is named after its founder Chintamani Rao, a Mahratta chief, and is the seat of the Komatis or banking class. Considerable trade is carried on in gold, silver, and precious stones, besides other merchandise. Pomegranates grow here to a large size. A low hill commanding the town on the north-west was formerly fortified.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ... ..	...	...	...	...	291 0 0	576 0 0	178 9 10
Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	486 0 0	596 0 6

Chitravati.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in the Harihareswara hill, north of Nundydroog, and flowing north-east between the Worlakonda hill and Bagepalli, leaves Mysore a few miles north of the latter. Thence entering the Bellary District it runs north past Kodikouda, after which, turning north-east again, it supplies the Bukkapatna and Dharmavaram tanks, and ends its course near Gaudalur of the Kadapa District, where it unites with the N. Pinakini or Pennar. The stream is dammed near Bagepalli in several places, from which channels are led off which irrigate a considerable extent of paddy land in the Gummayakanpalya taluk.

Dibbagiri.—The terminal hill southwards of the Nundydroog range.

Dokkala-konda or Dongala konda.—The Robber hills, (Telugu), so named from their affording a shelter to the banditti who used to plunder the neighbouring country. The hills are on the Mysore frontier in the north of the Gummayakanpalya taluk.

Goribidnur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 150 square miles. Head-quarters at Goribidnur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Total.
1	Bommasandra ...	16	28	5,829	188	77	6,154
2	Goribidnur ...	22	35	9,633	352	69	10,054
3	Hosur ...	7	35	8,178	224	216	8,618
4	Tondelbhavi ...	16	34	5,471	248	58	5,777
5	Varavani ...	18	53	5,807	75	16	5,898
Total		79	190	34,978	1,037	436	36,501

Principal places, with population.—Hosur, 5751; Goribidnur, 1454; Gangasandra, 1390; Tondelbhavi, 1317; Varavani, 1317; Bommasandra, 1249; Mudagere, 1135.

The taluk is composed of the basin of the N. Pinakini, which river runs through it from south-east to north, being confined between the Nundydroog range of mountains on the east and a chain of hills from Makalidurga on the west. The Kumadvati or Kundar, a tributary of the N. Pinakini, rising on the west of Makalidurga in Tumkūr District, flows

through the Hosur hobli and re-enters that District on the north-west of Goribidnur. A small stream from the east of Makalidurga waters the Tondebhavi hobli and joins the N. Pinakini a little to the east of Bommasandra.

The level of the taluk is considerably lower than that of the neighbouring parts of the District, the descent being marked on the south by the Nagralpille kanave on the Dodballapur frontier, and by the Manchhalli ghat on the east. The soil is loose and fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of the chief town, where water is easily procurable almost at the surface, not only from channels from the river but from shallow wells of never failing water, the sides of which are protected with wicker baskets to prevent their falling in. Coconut, areca-nut, sugar-cane, paddy and turmeric are extensively cultivated. The wild custard-apple grows abundantly on the hills, where also iron ore is plentiful.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		*Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	* Ac.
Cultivated	46	589	14	358	61	307
Culturable	6	288	14	344	20	612
Unculturable	28	506	33	495	67	361
Total.....	82	83	67	557	150	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 50,309—2—1 and from local cesses Rs. 1762—11—4. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—5—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists form 21·2 per cent of the population.

Goribidnur.—A town on the left bank of the N. Pinakini 56 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Dodballapur-Hindupur road. Head-quarters of the Goribidnur taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 243.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	652	618	1,270
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	95	89	184
Total.....					747	707	1,454

It is stated to have been in ancient times the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas, and thence called *Vidurūr*. A peepul tree of

great age, said to have been planted by him, is still an object of worship, under the name of the Vidur-asvattha. In modern times the town became a possession of the chief of Dádinayakanpálya, 8 miles to the east, who gave it as a dowry to his daughter, and after her name it was called *Gauri Vidurúr*. The Muhammadans corrupted it into *Gori Bidnúr*, a form to which some *goris* or tombs erected by them near the town seem to give countenance.

The place lies low and differs from all other parts of the District, bearing a resemblance, it is said, in some of its features to Conjeveram. The climate is hot, the soil loose and fertile, water abundant and easily procurable almost at the surface. A direct road from Chikballapur is in course of construction through the Manchenhalli ghat.

Municipal Funds.				1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	190 3 0	436 0 0	263 6 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	132 0 0	370 0 0	378 3 1

Gudibanda.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 220 square miles. Head-quarters at Gudibanda. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Dádinayakanpálya ...	24	28	7,352	189	59	...	7,600
2	Gudibanda ...	45	43	8,119	508	23	...	8,665
3	Mandikallu ...	54	77	8,006	194	44	2	8,246
4	Nagaragere ...	22	20	5,762	122	...	...	5,884
5	Námagondlu ...	29	36	7,008	83	37	...	7,128
6	Sóménahalli ...	36	44	6,580	130	...	...	6,710
Total.....		210	248	42,827	1,228	178	2	44,233

Principal places, with population.—Gudibanda, 2809 ; Namagondlu, 1549 ; Nagaragere, 1510 ; Huttagera, 1509 ; Dádinayakanpálya, 1461.

The taluk lies immediately upon the Nundydroog range of mountains, being composed of the slopes east and west between the N. Pina-
kini and the Chitravati. The eastern portion is traversed from south to north by an affluent of the Chitravati named the Kushavati, which forms the large Bairasagara tank at the foot of the Gudibanda hill. On the western side are the Watadahoshalli, Nagaragere and other large tanks.

The hilly portions are wild and rugged, being covered with low jungle.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	48	227	21	176	69	403
Culturable	4	161	33	258	37	419
Unculturable	25	92	87	426	112	458
Total.....	77	420	142	220	220	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,636-0-7, and from local cesses Rs. 2507-14-1. The average incidence of rent is R. 1-9-7 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 11 pic. Agriculturists form 20·2 per cent of the population.

Gudibanda.—A town in the Nundydroog range of hills, 55 miles north-west of Kolar. Head-quarters of the Gudibanda taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 692.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,180	1,238	2,418
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	229	225	454
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	16	37
Total.....					1,430	1,479	2,909

It is situated at the southern foot of a *banda* or rock, of domelike shape, surmounted by a *gudi* or temple, whence the name. The hill forms one of the range running north from Nundydroog. The only road to the town is one from the east, branching off from the old Bangalore-Bellary road near Peresandra.

Gudibanda with the jungly tract in its vicinity, was given to *Havali Baire Gauda*, on the capture of Dodballapur by Khasim Khan. It was then the haunt of freebooters and little or no improvements were made in cultivation till sometime after, when he had address enough to conciliate them, and they became useful husbandmen.

He first built the fortifications on the rock called Old Gudibanda, and some time after fortified the present rock, and dying without issue was succeeded by his wife's brother *Rama Gauda*. This gave umbrage to Baiche Gauda of Chikballapur, the line of succession of his family being thereby interrupted, which he endeavoured to recover by proposing a

marriage between his son and Rama Gauda's daughter, and requested Rama Gauda to pay him a visit at Chikballapur to settle the terms. But this he declined, agreeing however to meet him half-way between their respective capitals. They accordingly had an interview near Mandikal, attended by their forces. After several apparently friendly conversations, one of Rama Gauda's servants, whom Baiche Gauda had gained over, on a signal given, stabbed his master in the back. Gudibanda was thereby annexed to Chikballapur, perhaps about the year 1689.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	382 1 11	392 0 0	484 9 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	644 0 0	412 0 0

Gumnayakanpalya.—A taluk in the north. Area 342 square miles. Head-quarters at Bagepalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.				Villages.		Population.			
					Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Christians.	Total.
1	Bagepalli	...	...	...	41	14	6,058	291	8	6,357
2	Bilur	...	...	...	30	23	4,082	122	...	4,204
3	Chakavatu	...	...	...	53	32	6,080	172	...	6,252
4	Chelur	...	...	...	53	18	5,391	203	...	5,594
5	Gulur	...	...	...	40	18	6,967	361	...	7,328
6	Mittomari	...	...	...	55	27	6,604	138	...	6,742
7	Palya	...	...	...	33	31	6,225	225	...	6,450
8	Yellampalli	...	...	...	36	32	5,605	68	...	5,673
Total.....					359	195	47,012	1,580	8	48,600.

Principal places, with population.—Bagepalli 1441 ; Mittomari, 1,294 ; Yellampalli, 1235 ; Chakavatu, 1185.

A rugged and hilly taluk, the centre of which is crossed from north to south by the Dongala-konda hills. The south-eastern portion is watered by the Papagani, which receives a considerable stream named the Vandaman, rising near Patpalya. On the frontier, near Chelur, the Papagani forms a very large tank, called the Vyasa samudra, after Vyasa Rāyaswami, a guru of the Mādhva Brahmans, by whom it is said to have been constructed. Through the western side of the taluk flows the Chitravati, which near Bagepalli is dammed by anicuts and supplies some

small channels for irrigation. In the open country east and west of the hills there are many good tanks. The most productive part is probably the north-eastern. But much of the surface of the country is broken and irregular and unfit for cultivation. The neighbourhood of the hills, except where there are fruitful valleys, is covered with low jungle. Iron ore is found and manufactured in great quantities. The taluk produces a good breed of sheep.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	50	262	12	524	63	146
Culturable	1	262	10	248	11	510
Unculturable	62	388	204	236	266	624
Total.....	114	272	227	368	342	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 64,847—13—7, and from local cesses Rs. 2132—12—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—10—6 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·3 per cent of the population.

Gumnayakanpalya.—A village in the taluk to which it gives a name, and formerly the head-quarters. It is 10 miles east of Bagepalli, the present kasba.

Number of houses 76. Population 239.

Gumma-náyakana-pályá is a small fortified circular rock in the midst of jungle, rising about 150 feet above the surrounding hilly tract, and to the eastward of the range. It appears to have been originally dependent on Pátpályá, the residence of a Bódar named Pápa Náyak. A settlement was subsequently made there by *Gumma Náyak* and *Lakka Náyak*, two brothers from Devarajhalli, who discovered a hidden treasure and induced some neighbours to join them. Asylum was also given to a band of freebooters from Kadapa on condition of receiving half the plunder they might obtain. For their protection Lakka Náyak, about the year 1364, built a line of defence round the rock, naming the place after his brother, now dead. On a visit he paid to a neighbouring fair he was impressed with the state and retinue maintained by other pallegars and became desirous of increasing his consequence. He accordingly encouraged immigrants from the neighbouring

districts to join his standard on condition of enjoying three-fourths of the produce of their lands and added to his forces. On his death, in 1372, he was succeeded by his son *Masal Náyak*, who, taking advantage of *Pápa Náyak*'s death, subdued Patpalya and other places. He was succeeded in 1412 by his son *Kadrappa Náyak*, to whose honour it is related that he introduced many wise regulations and appointed village accountants to superintend and encourage cultivation. The withdrawal of the robbers protected by the former rulers was the consequence of these politic measures. The estimable Kadrappa Nayak died in 1472. Of his six sons, *Narsimha Náyak*, the eldest, ruled 3 years, *Kadrappa Náyak*, the second son, 7 years. *Masal Náyak* the next son then succeeded. During his tenure of power he gained possession, by force or stratagem, of some neighbouring pályams and died in 1500 of a mortification in his back. His brother *Vira Náyak* succeeded and pursuing the same policy died in 1532, 'little esteemed or regretted.' His son *Vasanta Náyak* after a quiet rule of 5 years was followed by *Lakka Náyak*, son of the latter. He was shortly summoned to pay tribute to the Pennakonda sovereign, to which he consented. At the same time he strengthened the fortifications of Gúmñayakanpalya, constructed a large tank to the west and improved the town.

Nothing of interest is related of the succeeding rulers, during whose time various conquests were made, until the accession of *Narsimha Náyak*. He is described as a weak prince, on which account a *daḷaváyi* was appointed named Sani Narsimaia. He was a man of ambitious views and by his successful conquests, including that of Itikaldurga, gained such an ascendancy in the state that Rámakka, the Nayak's wife, regarded with apprehension his growing power. When therefore the Mah-ratta army under Murári Rao appeared before the capital, she opened negotiations with the view of getting rid of the minister. He however coming to know this, offered them battle and broke up their camp. Rámakka's situation now became daily more critical, as she had gone too far to withdraw and was entirely in the *daḷaváyi*'s power. She therefore secretly offered to all the neighbouring chiefs from whom conquests had been made an unconditional surrender of the places they had lost provided they would combine against the minister. The latter opposed the confederate forces with his usual bravery. But they gaining intelligence that his resources were nearly at an end, cut the bank of the

tank and forced him to capitulate. He requested permission to retire with his family and private property. This the allies refused, but through the advice of Rámakka the terms were ultimately agreed to, and Sani Narsimaia retired to Chikballapur, where he died of a broken heart. The pályam was soon after reduced by the army of Haidar Ali, and Narsimha Náyak with his wife Rámakka taken prisoners, first to Guramkonda and then to Seringapatam. The chief died on his way, his reign having lasted 64 years.

Hariharesvara-betta.—A hill north of Nandidroog and one of the same range. It is the reputed source of the Chitrávati.

Hosur.—A large town in the Goribidnur taluk, 6 miles south-west of the kasba. Number of houses 984.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,865	2,677	5,542
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	96	75	171
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	38
Total.....						2,981	2,770	5,751

A fair held on Saturday is attended by 300 people.

Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri.—The most prominent height to the north of Nandidroog, from which it is 5 miles distant, forming part of the same range. The summit is fortified and directly commands the town of Chikballapur. The Pápaghni is said to have its source in this hill.

Kaundinya.—An affluent of the Pálár. It rises in the Kurudumale hill near Mulbagal. Taking an easterly course, after feeding some smaller tanks, it falls into the large one at Nangali. Thence crossing the frontier near the village of Potenagavara, it turns south-east near Palamner, and flows into the Pálár near Gudiyatam.

Kumadvati or Kundar.—A tributary of the N. Pinákini. It rises in the Tumkur District, west of Mákalidurga, and in its course northwards flows through the Hosur hobli of Goribidnur taluk, whence it again enters the Tumkur District in Madgiri taluk.

Kolar.—A taluk in the centre towards the south. Area 337 square

miles. Head-quarters at Kolar. Contains the following hobbis, villages and population :—

S. No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Jains.	Christi-ans.	Total.
1	Harati	38	13	6,967	251	...	...	7,218
2	Hóhíru	34	10	6,341	242	...	...	6,533
3	Hutúru	30	7	7,076	53	...	...	7,129
4	Kolar	32	12	12,650	2,529	...	132	15,311
5	Kurubúru	44	2	5,993	225	...	...	6,218
6	Mudavádi	20	5	3,932	112	...	...	4,044
7	Sugatúru	33	10	6,077	258	...	...	6,335
8	Vakkaléri	56	21	8,879	500	15	...	9,394
9	Vemagallu	56	10	8,952	304	...	5	9,261
Total.....		348	90	66,867	4,474	15	197	71,493

Principal places, with population.—Kolar, 9924 ; Vakkaléri 1,260 ; Dévaráyasandra, 1182.

•• The Palar runs through the northern and eastern parts of the taluk : the western side is occupied with the ranges of the Kolar and Vakkaléri hills. It is generally well cultivated, including even the table land on the Kolar hills. The large tanks, such as those of Kolar and Muduvadi, irrigate a large extent of paddy cultivation. The mulberry is also much grown.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	96	19	26	616	122	635
Culturable	...	10	257	104	338	114	595
Unculturable	...	12	277	71	413	84	50
Total.....		118	553	203	87	322	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 90,545—10—11, and from local cesses Rs. 3,598—5—2. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1—3—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·6 per cent of the population.

The old Bangalore-Madras road passes through Kolar, running from Hoskote to Mulbagal. From Kolar there are cross roads north to Srinivaspur, north-west to Nandi, south to Bowringpet and south-west to Betmangala.

Kolar.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13°6 N. lat. and 78°7 E. long., 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road, but connected with it by rail from the Kolar Road station at Bowringpet, 10 miles to the south.

Number of houses 2,109.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	3,728	3,792	7,520
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,066	2,272
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	88	44	132
Total.....						5,022	4,902	9,924

The history of the town has already been given at length in connection with that of the District. The tomb of Haidar Ali's father, Fatte Muhammed Khan, who was Foujdar of Kolar under the Subadar of Sira, is one of the principal buildings and is still maintained with an endowment. The town contains the usual District offices for Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, School, Dispensary, Barracks, Jail, &c.

The old roads by the Mugli and Naikaneri passes from Bangalore to Madras and the districts east of the Ghats united at Kolar and, before superseded by the railway, brought a continual influx of travellers and pilgrims to the town from both sides. The result was frequent outbreaks of cholera, as a hot bed for which fell disease Kolar was long notorious. The diversion of the heterogeneous stream of humanity, no less than superior sanatory arrangements, have entirely freed it of that scourge. Scorpions abound whose sting is unusually venomous and often fatal. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. Turkeys are also reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary and other places. Cumblies or coarse blankets are also manufactured. A large fair takes place on Thursday, attended by 1,000 people.

To the north-west of the town is a range of low hills designated the Satasringa, whence issues the Antara Ganga. The spring water from the hills is collected in a tank at the foot and conducted by means of pipes to dip wells in the street.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	2,209 0 0	5,480 7 7	4,787 0 0	4,376 13 5
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,496 0 0	2,420 5 0	3,403 0 0	5,527 9 10

Kolar-betta or hills, also bear the name of *Satasringa parvata*, the hundred peaked hills. The range extends along the north-west of the town of Kolar, the highest point being 4026 feet above the sea. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring on the east side, named the *Antara Ganga* or subterranean Ganges, is esteemed sacred.

The legends connected with these hills have been referred to in the historical summary. Two centuries ago they were fortified, and here the Mogal general Khasim Khan, the first Subadar of Sira, for some time resided. The fort was destroyed by the Mahrattas.

Kuruda-male.—Or more correctly *Kúdu-male*, is the hill 4 miles north-west of Mulabagal, at the foot of which are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture attributed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored by Yalavanji Raya and his companions from the south, mentioned in the account of Avani. The principal are those of *Somesvara* and *Ganesha*. The elevation of the hill is 3312 feet above the level of the sea. The gods, it is said on going to make war on Tripura, mustered their forces at this place, whence the name *Kúdu-male* or hill of assembly. The *Kaundinya*, a tributary of the Palar, has its source here, which is said to have been the site of the hermitage of *Kaundinya rishi*.

Kushavati.—There are two streams in the District of this name, one a tributary of the *Pápaghni*, and the other of the *Chitrávati*. The former rises from the *Vali Isvara* hill near the boundary of the *Punganúr* zamindari, and after forming the *Yorakálave* tank in this District, crosses the frontier north westwards near *Mursanpalli*. It then goes to *Tippasandra* tank of *Madanpalli* in the *Kadapa* District, and ultimately falls into the *Pápaghni*.

The other *Kushávati* rises from *Avalu-konda*, or cow hill, to the north of *Nandidroog*; and, after forming the *Bairsagara* tank before the town of *Gudibanda*, runs in a northerly direction, almost parallel to the *Bangalore-Bellary* high road, and falls into the *Chitravati* some miles beyond the frontier.

Malur.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 154 square miles. Head-quarters at *Málur*. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

Hobla.	Villages.		Population.				
	Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1 Huladénahalli	71	6	4,900	254	...	...	5,154
2 Kudiyandru	41	10	5,052	59	...	...	5,111
3 Lakkúru	31	9	6,173	174	...	...	6,347
4 Máloru	90	12	12,480	628	4	20	13,132
5 Másti... ..	62	13	8,349	530	...	...	9,879
6 Narsápura	44	3	6,995	490	...	1	7,486
7 Tyákalu	81	17	8,020	452	...	...	9,472
Total.....	420	70	53,969	2,587	4	21	56,581

Principal places, with population.—Máloru, 2981 ; Másti, 2423 ; Lakkúru, 1587 ; Narsápur, 1466.

The taluk lies along the watershed separating the valleys of the Pálar and S. Pinákiní. The elevated tracts are bare or covered with low jungle. The most fertile part extends along the eastern side from Narsápura down to Másti, through which flow streams which are tributary to the S. Pinákiní. One of these, rising south-west of the Vakkaleri hills, is named the Márkanda. The taluk is crossed from east to west by the Bangalore Branch Railway, which has a station at Málor. Hence there are roads to Hoskote, to Masti, and to Hosur in the Salem District.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	90	240	21	267	111	507
Culturable	9	357	9	116	18	478
Unculturable	12	116	11	184	23	300
Total.....	112	73	41	567	154	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 83,694—1—3 and from local cesses Rs. 3,336—7—4. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—3—6 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists form 22·3 per cent of the population.

Malur.—A town 18 miles south-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore Branch Railway. Head-quarters of the Malur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 655.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,415	2,738
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	113	106	219
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
Total.....						1,452	1,529	2,981

A fair held on Thursday, is attended by 150 people.

It is said to have originally borne the name of *Mañikā-gura* or jashmin town, from being surrounded with the gardens which supplied garlands to the Márkandésvara temple on the Vakkaleri hill, the village forming part of the endowments of the temple. In the 16th century it was one of the possessions of Timme Gauda, the chief of Hoskote. From him it was captured by the Bijapur army and held as a jaghir by several mansubdars. Subsequently it was farmed from the Mahrattas by Hrida Ram Singh, a Rajput zamindar, who enlarged it and gave it the name of *Mákur*. His descendants continued in possession until the subjection of the country by Haidar Ali. It contains besides the taluk offices, a railway station and travellers' bungalow. By road it is connected with Hoskote on the north west, and with Hosur in the Salem District on the south.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	376 5 4	271 0 0	935 0 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	731 0 0	313 1 8

Manchenhalli.—A village in the Chikballapur taluk, on the right bank of the N. Pinakini, 12 miles west of the kasba, on the new Chikballapur-Goribidnur road, now under construction.

Number of houses 343.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	744	756	1,500
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	41	26	67
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Total.....						793	793	1,586

The car festival of Venkatramanaswami, held for 2 days from full moon in Phalguna, is attended by 2,000 people.

Markanda.—A tributary of the S. Pinakini, is formed by two branches, one rising from the south-west of the Vakkaleri hills, and the other from the Tyakal hills. Both unite on the south-east of the town of Budikote in the Betnangala taluk. The stream then strikes towards the south, and soon after leaves the district, descending the Ghats towards the east of Ankusgiri, where it joins the Vrishabhávati.

Masti.—A village in the Malur taluk, 9 miles south of the kasba, with which it is connected by road. Number of houses 612.

Population.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	1,085	1,052	2,137
Muhammads	...	...	...	184	202	386
Total ..				1,269	1,254	2,523

A fair held on Wednesday, is attended by 250 people.

Másti appears to have been founded in the 16th century by *Choka Babati*, a petty chief from the neighbourhood of Conjeveram, who fled to save his daughter from disgrace by the ruler of that country. He was summoned to Vijayanagar, where having rendered some important military service, he was confirmed by Achyuta Raya in the possession of a territory yielding a revenue of 20,000 pagodas, and made Masti his capital. His successors subsequently acquired Ankusgiri, with which the family became identified. On the capture of Kolar by the Mahrattas, Masti was united to Hoskote and shared in the after fortunes of the district until annexed to Mysore by the conquests of Haidar Ali.

Mulbagal.—A taluk in the east. Area 241 square miles. Headquarters at Mulbagal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobls.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Christians.	Total.
1	Avani.	53	26	9,210	267	...	9,477
2	Bairakuru ...	37	32	7,398	109	...	7,507
3	Duggasandra ...	31	48	8,725	217	80	9,022
4	Mallinayakanahalli ...	62	30	6,384	194	...	6,578
5	Mulbagal ...	47	46	12,125	1,411	3	13,539
6	Nangli ...	28	20	6,153	153	...	6,306
7	Uttanuru ...	32	23	5,568	54	...	5,622
Total ..		290	225	55,563	2,405	83	58,051

Principal places, with population.—Mulbagal, 4,706; Nangali, 1,461; Agara, 1,142.

The taluk is drained on the west by the Pálar, the streams on the east also running into that stream below the Ghats in the North Arcot District after an easterly and southerly course. Excepting the range of hills extending north from Mulbagal, the taluk is well cultivated, especially eastwards towards Nangali.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	70	160	37	581	108	81
Culturable	...	...	...	..	164	37	124	37	288
Unculturable	...	...	...	54	68	41	203	95	271
Total.....				124	392	116	248	241	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 92,135-5-11; and from local cesses Rs. 3,643-8-5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1-6-2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·5 per cent of the population.

Mulbagal—or more properly *Máḍla-báḡalu*, eastern gate, so called from being situated at the eastern pass from the table-land of Mysore to the temple of Tripati. It is an important town, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Madras road by the Mugli pass. Head quarters of the Mulbagal taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,394.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	..	1,712	1,815	3,527
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	633	543	1,176
Christians	...	*	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....					2,346	2,360	4,706

Some ancient temples exist near the town, and the tomb of a saint named Haidar Wali attracts great numbers of Muhammadians to the place on the celebration of his anniversary. Pilgrims to Tripati from all the western countries pass through Mulbagal, where they go through the preliminary ceremony of purification by shaving their heads and bathing in a pond named Narsimha tirtha. Sugar cane and fine paddy are cultivated in the neighbourhood, Mulbagal sugar and Mulbagal rice being esteemed the best in the District.

It was the seat of government for the Kolar country when first brought under the sway of the Vijayanagar kings, who were represented by two officers named Akhana (or Lakana) Danáyak and Madana Danáyak. It subsequently came under the control of Timme Gauda of Hoskote, and shared in the fortunes of the District as elsewhere related.

Municipal Fund.			1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	533 9 0	900 0 0	917 4 2
Expenditure	...	...	278 12 10	1,288 0 0	908 2 5

Nandi—A village in the Chikballapur taluk at the north-eastern base of Nandidroog. Number of houses 513 . -

Population		Male.	Female	Total.
Hindus		763	770	1,533
Muhummudan		205	182	387
Christians		3	5	8
Total		991	957	1,948

It contains a large temple dedicated to Bhoga Nandisvara, which is surrounded with inscriptions in the Grantha character. The foundation of the village is attributed to Baire Gauda of Avati, but the temple is probably much older. A Pallava and several Chola inscriptions are in the court yard. The village was for some years a military station, till the troops were removed in 1825. A large annual fair takes place at the Sivaratri festival, attended by 50 000 people. The best bullocks reared in the country are brought for sale then, and as much as Rs. 1,000 is said to have been offered for a pair of draught bullocks. A cattle show was held by Government at this season for several years, and prizes distributed, but in 1871 the show was transferred to Bangalore.

Nandidroog - A famous fortified hill in the Chikballapur taluk, 31 miles north of Bangalore, at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point running north to Pennakonda and the Bellary District. There is an extensive plateau at the top, sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow, containing a wood and a well-constructed tank called the *Amrita-sarorara* or lake of nectar, fed by perennial springs. The hill was first fortified by the Chikballapur chiefs, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit

were erected by Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan. A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle is pointed out as Tippu's Drop, being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that ruler.

This formidable stronghold was captured by the British army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. The siege and assault are thus described by Wilks.

“Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tippu Sultan to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the works of Nandidroog, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable; and its defence was committed to Latf Ali Beg, an officer who had always merited the highest distinction both from Haidar and Tippu. There was no choice with regard to the face to be attacked, because except on the west the precipice was inaccessible. That point had been strengthened by a double line of ramparts; and the foundation was laid for a third, which ultimately aided the assailants in forming their last lodgement. The defence was highly respectable, the ammunition of the cannon was well reserved, and the jinjals, or wall-pieces, were served with peculiar steadiness and skill; the labour was excessive of working regularly up the face of a steep and craggy mountain to breaching distance, and dragging cannon to the batteries; but in twenty-one days two breaches were effected; one in the exterior rampart, and the other in an out-work, and it was resolved to give the assault and form a lodgement for the farther operations against the interior works. The assailants received, however, a particular direction for endeavouring to enter with the fugitives, while the division allotted to forming the lodgement, should be employed in providing cover: and in order that every possible impression might be made on the minds of the garrison, Lord Cornwallis moved the army to the immediate vicinity: some additional flank companies were ordered in to lead the assault, and General Medows, with the usual spirit which animated him on such occasions, desired to take the immediate direction of the service.*

The assault was given by clear moonlight on the morning of the 19th of October; the arrangements of defence were excellent, and particularly the masses of granite reserved till this period to be rolled down the rock with tremendous effect, but the lodgement was within one hundred yards of the breach, and although the garrison was perfectly alert, the ardour and rapidity of the assailants surmounted every obstacle, and they pressed the fugitives so

* “Shortly before the assault, while all were waiting the signal in silence, one of the soldiers inadvertently whispered something about a mine. “To be sure there is,” said General Medows, “and it is a mine of gold;” a smothered laugh ran along the ranks and produced the proper impression.”

closely as to prevent their effectually barricading the gate of the inner rampart. It was forced after a sharp conflict, and the place was carried with the loss in the assault of only thirty killed and wounded, chiefly by the stones tumbled down the rock, and in the whole siege one hundred and twenty.

The salubrity of the spot led to its subsequently becoming a resort in the hot season for European officials from Bangalore, and the large house at the summit was long the favourite retreat of the late Sir Mark Cubbon. The temperature, especially at nights, is on the average ten degrees cooler than that of the plain 1800 feet below. Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidroog presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The name is derived from *Nandi*, the sacred bull of Siva, and *durga*, hill fort. The principal old ascent was by regularly formed steps on the north side, connecting the temple of Bhoga Nandisvara in the village below with the temple of Yoga Nandisvara at the top. A bridle path has since been carried from the bottom of the saddle on the south up the western face, the ascent by which is 4 miles long. A rude flight of steps on the same side, known as the coolie path, forms a short cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep foot path from the north-east angle.

The summit, 4810 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive view over the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, the hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the country forming a marked feature in the scene. Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri is a conspicuous fortified height on the north. Brahma-giri or Varg-konda on the south-west, and Chenna Kesava or Chenna Rayan-betta on the north-west, are partially connected with Nandidroog. The following rivers radiating in all directions have their sources in the immediate neighbourhood. The Northern Pennár or Uttara Pinarikini rises on the north-west in Chenna Kesava betta, and can be traced for a long distance through the Maunchenhalli valley to Goribidnur. The Arkávati rises on the west in Brahma-giri and flows south-west to Dodballapur. On the north-east the Papagani and Chitrávati may be discerned. The Pálar is said to rise in the well near the eastern summit. The Southern Pennár or Dakshina Pinarikini rises in the Chenna Rayan hill and flows south through the large Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks.

On the first heavy fall of rain following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of lights are seen at night along the valley of the Northern Pennár, and towards the north, resembling the lamps in the streets of a

great city, a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained.* In a large cave on the south, almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain, as well as that on the neighbouring hills, is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta and numbers of wild pig.

Palar.—A river said to rise in a well near the summit of Nandidroog on the east, where the water of the little spring reputed as the immediate source used, till lately, to flow as in the natural way through a small stone bull, since mutilated. If however this be accepted as the source it follows that the stream must at some point cross the S. Pinakini, a difficulty which the natives easily set aside by the hypothesis, for which there is no evidence, that it runs underground at that place. The river more probably springs from the neighbourhood of Kaivara to the west of Ambajidurga and Rahmanghur. From Jangankote it flows eastward, until ten miles beyond Kolar, at the village of Yenandaballi, it receives an important tributary and directs its course south-south-east. Flowing through the Betmangala taluk, where it forms the large Betmangala and Ramasagara tanks, it leaves the Mysore and enters North Arcot near the village of Gundlapalli in the Kangundi zamindari. Running southwards to the west of Kangundi, it bends to the north-east past Vaniambadi and flows through the North Arcot and Chingalpat Districts, passing Vellore, Arcot and Kanchivaram (or Conjeveram), and falls into the Bay of Bengal south of Sadras.

The name *Pāl-ār*, which means milk river, is rendered in Sanskrit into Kshira-nadi, the designation of the stream in the puranas. Its length in the District is about 47 miles, the entire drainage of its catchment basin, or 1,036 square miles, being utilised for cultivation.

Papaghni.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri, north of Nandidroog, and taking a north-easterly course flows through the Gumnayakanpalya taluk into the Kadapa District, where after forming the Vyasa-samudram and other large tanks, it unites with the N. Pinakini near Kamalapur. The name *Pāpa-glani*, signi-

* By some they are called *corpse candles*. Others consider them to be the lights of the villagers used in the capture of the winged ants, which issue from the ground at such times in countless profusion and are cooked and eaten by the lower orders as a great delicacy. Large coops of open wicker work are placed around the holes, surmounted by torches formed of the stem of an inferior kind of sugar cane. The insects, attracted by the light, fall in thousands into the hollows scooped below, where, as their wings drop off, they remain heaped together till gathered up.

Mr. Walhouse has suggested that the effect may be due to the mole cricket (*gryllotalpa vulgaris*), which emits a light that is often confounded with the *ignis fatuus*. *Ind. Ant.* IV, 47.

KULAS DISTRICT.

Pinakini—The name in Sanskrit, denotes the purifying efficacy of its waters. A dam is carried across the stream near Burudukunte, whereby irrigation is provided for 180 acres of land. The famous large tank of Vyasa-sarowara is a few miles below this point on the Kadapa frontier and is said to have been constructed by Vyasa Rayaswami, the guru of the Madhava Brahmins. The discharge of the stream in maximum flood has been gauged as 5,244 cubic feet per second.

Pinakini*.—The Northern or Uttara Pinakini, the Northern Pennar of European geographers, rises in the Chenna Kesava hill, north-west of Nandidroog, and flowing north-west past the town of Goribidnur enters the Pennakonda taluk of the Bellary District. Thence crossing a projecting angle of Pavagada taluk, it re-enters the Bellary District and turning eastward passes through the Kadapa and Nellur Districts, finally discharging its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Nellur.

Its principal tributaries from this District are the Papaghni and the Chitravati. The total length of the main river and its chief affluents within the Province has been estimated at 167 miles, with a catchment basin of 2,280 square miles, of the drainage of which 85·35 per cent. has been intercepted for purposes of cultivation.

Rahman Ghur.—A conspicuous hill to the south of Ambaji-durga, rising to 4,227 feet above the level of the sea. A large boulder on the western side near Kaivara, is crossed by belts of a brown colour, and from a crevice in the side a liquid resembling blood is said to issue in January, which kites and crows eagerly eat. The story is that Bhima, one of the Pandu brothers, imprisoned a giant under the mountain, who yearly turns upon his side and causes his wounds to bleed afresh. Tippu Sultan, mortified at the capture by the British of Nandidroog which he had deemed impregnable, proposed to abandon it and fortify Rahman-ghur instead, but the design was not carried out.

Sadali.—A village in the Siddagatta taluk, 18 miles north of the kasba. Number of houses 376. Population 1397.

A great antiquity is attributed to this village. It is said to have been founded Sahadeva, the youngest of the Pandu brothers, and thence called Sahadeva-patna, since abbreviated into Sadahalli or Sadali.

* For S. Pinakini see Bangalore District.

The spot was selected by Saka rishi whom he had come to visit, and with whom he had an interview where Guhanayakanpalya now stands. The village changed hands several times until annexed to the Sirasaba and bestowed as a jaghir on two Muhammadan chiefs, who, to prevent its falling a conquest to the Kadapa navab, privately disposed of it, about 1659, to Dadda Baijche Gauda of Chik-Ballapur.

Sidlagatta.—A taluk in the centre towards the north. Area 163 square miles. Head-quarters at Sidlagatta. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Sl.	Hoblis.	Villages		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Christians	Total.
1	Ambajidurga ...	47	41	7,513	498	...	8,011
2	Basettahalli ...	54	14	5,724	125	...	5,849
3	Bhaktarahalli ...	25	6	5,579	83	...	5,662
4	Chilakalnérpu ...	41	17	6,930	245	...	7,175
5	Ganjunte ...	55	10	5,918	66	...	5,982
6	Iragampalli ...	42	73	8,224	146	...	8,370
7	Kaivára ...	38	7	7,607	389	1	7,997
8	Koralsapara ...	50	14	5,097	41	...	5,108
9	Mallára ...	52	12	7,483	48	95	7,626
10	Mungánahalli ...	33	33	6,747	53	...	6,800
11	Sádali ...	67	16	8,903	110	...	9,013
12	Sidlaghatta ...	44	5	13,404	852	...	14,256
Total		548	245	89,097	2,656	96	91,849

Principal places, with population.—Sidlaghatta, 7,009 ; Kaivára 1,806 ; Sádali, 1,397 ; Buradagunte, 1,150 ; Chilakalnérpu, 1,150 ; Malémáchanahalli, 1,025 ; Yegavakote, 1,663.

The taluk forms the valley of the Pápaghni, which river crosses it in a north-easterly direction. The S. Pinákiní drains the south-west angle and forms two large tanks at the kasba. Those parts of the taluk marking the continuation of the Dongala-konda hills are stony and rugged. The remaining parts are fertile and well cultivated.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue			Not paying Revenue		Total.	
			Sq.	M.	Ac.	Sq.	M.	Sq.	M.
Cultivated	..	..	62	380	14	509	77	229	...
Culturable	..	..	8	291	13	219	21	510	...
Unculturable	...	...	-	..	15	541	15	541	...
Total...			71	11	43	629	115	...	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 101,868—6—4, and from local cesses Rs. 3,794—1—7. The average incidence

of rent was Rs. 2—2—2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·8 per cent of the population.

Sidlagatta.—A large town, 30 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Srinivaspur-Chikballapur road. Head-quarters of the Sidlagatta taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 1473:—

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	3,048	3,159	6,207
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	398	404	802
Total.....					3,446	3,563	7,009

Sidlagatta is said to have been founded about 1524 by Shivangi Gauda. His father named Kempe Gauda appears to have been an outlaw from Ujanipatna, who, with a band of freebooters, settled at Abalod, north of Sidlagatta. The gang were captured during some depredations near Vellore and put to death. Shivangi Gauda extended his power on all sides from Sidlagatta by conquest, and his family held possession for 87 years. The Mahrattas then subdued and held it for 45 years, when it was taken by the Moguls. It afterwards again became subject to the Mahrattas, who sold it to Anni Gauda, the chief of Chikballapur.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	736 13 2	688 0 0	675 5 10
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	266 9 11	883 0 0	1096 15 8

Srinivaspur.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 331 square miles. Head quarters at Srinivaspur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis	Village.		Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Population.		
		Primary.	Sec-ondary.			Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Adagallu ..	83	70	7,431	210	..	1	7,650
2	Chintamani ..	41	20	10,103	906	...	4	11,013
3	Dalamaduru ...	37	5	2,969	201	...	..	3,170
4	Muragamale ..	52	57	7,283	309	...	...	7,592
5	Namaliballi ...	40	6	6,731	135	...	...	6,866
6	Nelavanki ...	66	22	7,579	377	...	...	7,956
7	Ráyalpádu ..	80	43	5,894	170	...	...	6,064
8	Rondra ..	38	27	4,674	494	...	...	5,168
9	Sónayájudapalli ..	61	19	7,079	195	...	..	7,274
10	Srinivasapura ..	34	9	4,898	947	...	5	5,850
11	Yeladuru ...	34	8	4,838	491	1	...	5,330
Total		546	286	69,479	4,443	1	10	73,933

... with ... Chintamani, 4208; ... 2842; ... 1366; Yeladuru, 1165; Digavakota, 1470.

It is bounded on the north and north-east by ranges of hills connected with the Eastern Ghats, among which are situated the two clusters of hills enclosing the elevated picturesque valleys of Mudimadagu and Sunnakal. The former is a circular basin, inaccessible on all sides except at the north and south, where there are passes leading to the country around. The village of Mudimadagu is situated in the centre of the valley and some twenty villages in other parts of it. The group to the south also forms a circle in the middle of which stands the village of Sunnakal. The only outlet now used is towards the west. There are four villages in the valley, and the scenery here is described as more picturesque than at Mudimadagu. Both these groups of hills are covered with thick jungle, and have been the strongholds of palegars or petty chiefs, who held sway over the surrounding country. The remains of several forts are still to be seen on some of the hill tops.

From the neighbourhood of Yeldur commence the low flat hills which indicate the auriferous tract extending to the southernmost limits of the District. A branch of the Palar forms several large tanks north and west of the kasba, giving rise to much paddy and other wet cultivation.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	57	69	24	387	81	458
Culturable ..	5	429	30	50	35	479
Unculturable	58	66	120	279	178	345
Total..	120	564	175	76	298	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 97,502-0-4; and from local cesses Rs. 3,293-3-4. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1-14-10 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna. Agriculturists formed 21·2 per cent of the population.

Shrinivaspur.—A town 14 miles north-north-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. Head quarters of the Shrinivaspur taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 667 :—

Population.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Male	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	1,108	2,112
Female	...	...	...	...	...	544	889	1,433
Total.....						1,548	1,997	3,545

It is better known to the natives of the District by its old name of Pápanpalli. The Divan Púrnaiya, when he visited the place on his return from a pilgrimage to Tripati, gave it the present name, calling it after his son Srinivasa Múrti. Rough bits for horses and other articles of iron are manufactured here. There is also an arrack distillery.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	458 0 11	902 0 0	618 12 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	420 0 0	611 9 10

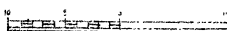
Vanarasi.—A village in Kolar taluk, 7 miles north of Kolar. Number of houses 97. Population 306.

It is the seat of a large annual festival held for 9 days in April, in honor of Iralappa, when 25,000 people assemble and a cattle fair takes place, to which 60,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Vrishabhavati.—A tributary of the S. Pinákiní. It rises from the east of the Vakkaleri hills, passes by Suhkunte, and crosses the railway at the Kolar Road station. It then feeds the tank of Kuppam, and passing by Kendoti, leaves the District three miles beyond it. The stream descends into the plains by the Sngailapalli pass, receives the waters of the Markanda near Ankusgiri, and falls into the S. Pinákiní near Krishna-giri.

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH.



REFERENCES

KADABA Name of taluk in this type.

■ *Tahuk Kasha*

• *Holm 7.2002.*

Imperial Roads.

District No. _____

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District in the west of the Nundydroog Division, situated between 12°40' and 14°5' north latitude and between 76°22' and 77°35' east longitude. Its extreme length is from north to south 90 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 66 miles.

Area.—The area is calculated at 3,606 square miles; of which 1,092 square miles 121 acres are under cultivation, 759 square miles 36 acres culturable, 1,754 square miles 483 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, on the east by the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by the Mysore District, and on the west by the Chitaldroog and Hassan Districts.

Sub-Divisions.—It is subdivided into the following taluks :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq miles.	No of Hobbs.	No of Villages or Towns	Population.
1	Chiknayakanhalli ..	455*	5	246	56,882
2	Honnivalli ..	522*	6	263	57,359
3	Kadale ..	506*	6	457	97,963
4	Koratigera ..	292	7	341	73,983
5	Kunigal ..	328*	8	297	85,661
6	Madgiri ..	457	9	336	86,532
7	Sara ..	670	7	216	71,928
8	Tumkūr ..	194	7	335	101,981
Total		3,606	57	2481	632,239

Physical Features —A considerable range of hills, forming the eastern boundary of the Krishna river system in Mysore, runs north and south through the eastern parts of the District. Entering its limits from Madagesi-durga (3,376 feet) in the north, the chain includes the prominent peaks of Madgiri-durga (3,935 feet), Chan-nārāyan-durga, Koratagiri, Devarāy-durga (3,940 feet) Nijagal, Hutari-durga, and Huliur-durga (3,086 feet). It is a part of the range running through the west of the Bangalore District represented by Sivaganga and Savandurga.

* Approximate only.

The streams issuing from these hills are of small size, the principal being the Jayamangali, which rises in Devaraydurga and flows north-east into the N. Pinákini; and the Shmasha, which rises to the south of the same hill and flows southwards towards the Kaveri. The N. Pinákini has a course of only two miles across the extreme north-east corner of the District.

West of the chain of hills above mentioned a low range, commencing near Kibbanhalli, runs north-west past Chiknayakanhalli and connects with the central belt of the Chitaldroog District. A detached group of hills lies around Mahákáli-durga (3,610 feet) on the east, on the frontier of the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, giving rise to the Kummadvati or Kundar, an affluent of the N. Pinákini.

The watershed separating the river system of the Krishna northwards from that of the Kaveri southwards may be defined by a line drawn east and west from Kortagere to Tiptur, while the main chain of mountains forms the western limit of the upper N. Pinákini basin. ..

The open parts of the District maintain a generally even level above the sea. The height at Kunigal has been determined as 2,547 feet; at Kibbanhalli it is 2,734, at Madgiri 2,462, at foot of Mahákáli-durga 2,562. But the situation of Sira is much lower, being only 2,223 feet above the sea. This depression is evident to the eye from the neighbourhood of the Shibi temple.

The southern taluks, except around Huliyurdurga, where the country is wooded and hilly, consist of undulating plains interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees, where stone is scarce, except on occasional ridges or hillocks. Coconut and other palms are confined to the vicinity of tanks. Farther north large plantations of cocoanuts occupy even the dry lands, especially in Honnavalli and Chiknayakanhalli taluks. After crossing Tunkur eastwards the park-like appearance of that taluk changes, north of Devaraydurga and Mahákáli-durga, to the scenery of a hill country intersected by cultivated valleys: the hills and their skirts being for the most part covered with shrubs interspersed with trees which remain verdant through the greater part of the year.

To the north-east extends a very fertile tract, irrigated from perennial springs reached at a depth of only a few feet below the surface. These springs, called *talpargis*, form a marked and peculiar feature of the Madgiri taluk, as well as of the adjoining taluks of the

Madras Presidency. The water obtained from the spring heads is, either conducted directly by narrow channels to the fields, or a *kayile* well is constructed from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. Where the soil is most sandy springs may be tapped at short distances from each other.

Rocks.—The majority of the rocks are similar in formation to those of the Bangalore District. But near Sira westwards the stratified hills make their appearance, running in straight lines in various directions. They are quite bare of trees, but in the wet season have a green appearance from the long hill grass (*anthistiria barbata*), which is almost the only vegetation that grows on them. These hills are mostly covered at top with a kind of magnetic iron-stone, which withstands the decomposing powers of the air and water much longer than the lower parts of the hills, which seem to be composed of ferruginous slate clay.

In the south-west, near Turuvekere, is a celebrated quarry, situated in Karekal-gudda, a ridge about half a mile long, a hundred yards wide, and from twenty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. This ridge runs nearly north and south in the common direction of the strata of the country, and is surrounded on all sides by the common gray granite which, as usual, is intersected in all directions by veins of quartz and felspar; but neither of these enter the quarry. The stone is called *kare-kallu* or black stone by the natives, who give the same appellation to the quartz impregnated with iron, and to the brown hæmatites; and in fact they all run very much into one another, and differ chiefly in the various proportions of the same component parts, but have a certain general similitude easily defined and are found in similar masses and strata. The black stone of this place is an amorphous hornblend, containing minute but distinct rhomboidal lamellar concretions of basaltine. It is probably the same stone as that which by the ancients was called Basaltes. The surface of the ridge is covered with irregular masses, which, where they have been long exposed to the air, in the natural process of decay lose their angles first. When these masses have thus become rounded, they decay in concentric lamellæ; but where the rock itself is exposed to the air, it separates into plates of various thicknesses nearly vertical and running north and south. In the sound stone there is not the smallest appearance of a slaty texture, and it splits in the wedges in all directions. The north end of the ridge is the lowest, and

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

has on its surface the largest masses, but the natives have always contented themselves with splitting detached blocks and have never ventured on quarrying the solid rock itself, where much finer pieces might be procured than have ever yet been obtained. The great *basava*, or bull, at Turivekere is the finest piece of the wrought rock to be seen, and is exquisitely polished. The pillars of Haider Ali's mausoleum at Seringapatam are said to have been obtained from here. Very handsome vases might be made of the stone polished.

In the same neighbourhood is a quarry of pot stone, which is formed into small vessels and pencils.

In the hills east of Chiknayakanhalli is found a hard whetstone or novaculite, used by natives for polishing diamonds and to compound medicines upon.

Metals and minerals.—Iron ore is largely obtained from the hill sides in Chiknayakanhalli, either upon or at a very small distance below the surface. The metal is also smelted from the black sand brought down by streams from the rocks in Madgiri and Kortagiri. The Chiknayakanhalli iron is esteemed the best, and is principally manufactured from the quarries of Dore gudda.

The hæmatite or limonite obtained in the same neighbourhood is much used by braziers for polishing the utensils made by them. As yellow ochre it furnishes a dye, and is also applied as a colour wash to walls of houses.

Gold is found in the sand of a stream called Honnu-halla, a mile to the west of Hulyurdurga, but in quantities too small to repay the labour of washing.

Corundum or emery stone is found in small quantities in Turivekere, and limestone or chunam in most of the taluks.

Soils.—Except the taluks of Madgiri, Chiknayakanhalli, and the eastern and northern parts of Sira and Kortagiri respectively, the soil is described as generally hard and poor, requiring much labour and manure to render it productive. Acres on acres may be seen in some parts on which there is nothing but scattered stunted shrub, without even a blade of grass. This has no reference to the superior land irrigated by tanks, nallas and spring channels, as these soils of the taluks above referred to are exceptionally remarkable for their fertility. Pasture

land is abundant, but poor, except in the Anrit Mahal kaval throughout the District.

The southern and western taluks may be described as most abundant in the red soil and contain large tanks. The eastern taluks abound in sandy soil, the northern contain some black.

Climate.—The District generally enjoys the reputation of having an even, pleasant and healthy climate, agreeing alike with natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west the climate greatly resembles that of Bangalore; the high elevation, the red soil, and the greenness of the surface among the hills contributing to moderate the temperature. From Sira northwards the lower level of the country and the prevalence of black soil raise the temperature more to that of the adjoining Bellary District. The eastern side of every range of hills is said to be perceptibly warmer than the western.

Temperature.—The following averages are given from observations

Months.	1873.		1874.	
	9.40 A. M.	3.30 P. M.	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
January ..	68	71	73	75
February ..	75	79	80	82
March ...	79	81	84	86
April ...	79	84	87	88
May ...	81	84	78	81
June ...	76	80	73½	76½
July ...	73½	77	71	74½
August ...	72	77½	71	74½
September ...	72½	78	71½	73
October ..	73	75	72½	74½
November ..	74	76	72	74
December ...	72	74	69	71

at Tumkur of the dry bulb thermometer at 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. during each month of 1873 and 1874. The temperature is thus seen to be tolerably equable. For nine months in the year it is never very unpleasantly hot; the nights in the hottest months are com-

paratively cool. The hot season is from the middle of February to the middle of May. The average range of the thermometer throughout the year in the observatory at Tumkur is from 74° to 83° at noon.

Rainfall.—The average annual rainfall is calculated on the amount registered in each year at Tumkur from 1837, as given on the next page, to be 32.7 inches, falling on from 40 to 50 days. In 1852 the fall reached a maximum of 57.4. In 1846, 1852, and 1858 it was much in excess of the average, indicating a six yearly period of abundant rain. But this

Year	In. c.	Year	In. c.
1837	28	1850	36.8
1838	18.6	1851	51.8
1839	31.2	1852	57.4
1840	20.7	1853	21.1
1841	20.2	1854	30
1842	27.5	1855	22.5
1843	42	1856	39.6
1844	24.7	1857	22.1
1845	26.5	1858	55.6
1846	56.9	1859	26.4
1847	31.5	1860	30
1848	17.2	1861	37.8
1849	31.6	1862	38.8

In. c.

1863 29.6

1864 41.6

1865 35.3

1866 34.7

1867 34.23

1868 32.69

1869 26.11

1870 41.11

1871 34.55

1872 31.5

1873 21.78

1874 55.95

rate was not so well maintained since, although the fall in 1864 and 1870 was so much higher than in the other years of the period as still to mark an exception in the rainfall of the sixth year. The minimum annual fall does not present a similarly uniform rule of arrangement, but either the year pre-

ceding or the one following the year of plenty, sometimes both, seem to have a deficient rainfall.

The quantity of rain which fell and was measured at Tím-kúr during

April	...	1873	2.30	1874	4.9	each month of the years 1873 and 1874
May	...		1.49		3.94	is as given in the margin, shewing that
June	...		3.82		3.60	the wettest months are September and
July	...		.74		5.76	October. From January to March, as is
August	...		3.66		5.53	usually the case, there was no rain in
September	...		3.03		20.07	either year.
October	...		6.74		15.22	
November	...		.		1.32	
December	...		.		.03	

Vegetation.—The principal forest in the District is on the slopes of the Devaraydurga hills, extending over a tract of 18 square miles, reserved as a State forest. Farther north the hills around Kortagere are clothed with good fuel jungle. Near Madgiri the vegetation improves in appearance and variety, and with care a valuable addition might here be made to the forests of the District. On the western range of hills running north from Kibbanhalli, there is a forest of karachi (*hardwickia binata*), extending for about 8 miles from Bukkapatna northwards to Gangarapente.

The best wooded taluks are those which include the great eastern range of hills, namely, Tím-kúr, Kortagere, Madgiri, and the old Huliurdurga taluk. In these too sandal grows. The south-western taluks are well occupied with trees in topes, and such as have planted themselves in valleys and hedges. Cocoanut gardens are numerous, and in some parts the *butea frondosa* grows abundantly in waste lands. The north and centre of the Sira taluk is badly supplied with wood, but the wild custard apple grows in profusion in the plains.

With the exceptions above noted the tree vegetation resembles that of the rest of the Nundydroog Division.

Cultivation.—A list will be given below of the principal crops raised in the District by dry cultivation, as well as of the garden produce of irrigated ground. Lands are generally manured to the extent of the annual collections of manure and refuse in the house or cattle yard of each landholder. Near large towns or where municipalities are established town refuse is freely bought and soils well.

Manure is conveyed to the fields on platform carts surmounted with large wicker baskets, or in gunny bags on buffaloes or on men's heads; and is chiefly composed, in addition to the village and town refuse, of ashes and silt, which are carefully collected in pits and used for the dry lands; while vegetable manure, especially leaves of the shrub *karanj*, and sheep's dung are used for wet lands.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 2,081. The largest is at Kunigal, which, when full, is 14 miles in circumference. The Maidalada, Kallamballa, Kadaba Mallaghatta, and Dipanbudha tanks are all large reservoirs, the last named being about 30 feet deep at the lowest point.

Crops.—The following list contains the names of the chief crops:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English
CEREALS.		
Baragu ..	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	
Bhatta or Nellu	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Rice
Godhi ...	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Wheat
Haraka ..	<i>Eragrostis amabilis</i>	..
Joh ..	<i>Sorghum</i>	..
Navane ..	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	..
Ragi ..	<i>Cynodorus dactyloides</i>	..
Same ..	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	..
PULSES.		
Alasandi ..	<i>Dolichos citrus</i>	
Avare ..	<i>Dolichos bifidus</i>	
Hesaru ...	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	Green mung.
Hueshi ...	<i>Dolichos unilobus</i>	Black gram.
Kadale ..	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	..
Togari ...	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	..
Uddu ...	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	..
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu ...	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	..
Huchchellu	<i>Guizotia oleifera</i>	..

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike ...	... <i>Areca catechu</i> ...	... Areca nut.
Hoge soppu ...	... <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> ...	... Tobacco.
Kabbu ...	... <i>Saccharum officinale</i> ...	... Sugar cane.
Kalle kayi ...	... <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ...	... Ground nut.
Mensina kayi ...	... <i>Capasum annuum</i> ...	... Chilly.
Tengina kayi ...	... <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	... Coconut.
Uppu Nerle ...	... <i>Morus</i> ...	... Mulberry.
Viledele ...	... <i>Piper betel</i> ...	... Betel vine

Garden produce.—The names of vegetables and fruit raised in the District exhibit the variety of garden produce. Under the former may be mentioned brinjals, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions, garlices, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, ginger: the latter includes mangoes, oranges, figs, grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, gooseberries, loquats, pomegranates, plantains, limes, citron, guavas, &c.

Acreage under principal crops.—The number of acres under rice cultivation is 42,256, wheat 17, other food grains 545,567; oil seeds 13,056, sugar cane 386, cotton 1,037, fibres 15, tobacco 2,754, vegetables 8,096, cocoa-nut and areca-nut 19,000, mulberry 2,073.

Wild Animals.—The larger game is very scarce, and pretty nearly confined to the reserved forest tracts around Devaraydurga, where tiger, panther, bear, and wild hog may be met with. In the jungly parts of Sirsi taluk, deer may sometimes be found and occasional cheetahs.

Birds of prey are stated to be very numerous.

Domestic Animals.—Among bullocks those of Madgiri, Turuvekere, and parts of Kadaba are highly esteemed on account of their breed, but the cattle generally resemble those of the other Districts of the Nundyroog Division. Buffaloes are commonly used both for agricultural and dairy purposes. Swine are numerous in certain localities. Cows are plentiful, but poor in size, breed, and yield of milk. Sheep are not of the highest quality, but a good breed is met with in Chiknayakanhalli and the taluks to the south and west. Those of Madgiri, Midagesi and that side are considered less valuable. The live stock of the District is thus returned:—cows and bullocks 291,989, horses 734, ponies 4,270, donkeys 5,051, sheep and goats 353,385, pigs 7,159.

HISTORY.

Omitting the legends that the Kadaba tank was constructed by the orders of Rama, when encamped in the neighbourhood; that the emperor Nriga was cured of leprosy by bathing in the Nagui, the stream that forms the Kunigal tank; and that Salivahana was born at Hale Tanduga near Turuvekere: the place in this District claiming the highest antiquity is the village of Sampige in Kadaba taluk. It is said to be the site of Champakā-nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, son of a king named Hamsa Dhvaja (the swan flag). In later times the village of Kaidala near Tūmkūr is said to have been a large city named Kridā-pura, and the birth place of the famous sculptor and architect Jakana-chari. The legend regarding Devaraydurga and its capture from a robber chief, named Andhaka or Lingaka, by Sumati, son of Hemachandra, king of Karnataka, and the subsequent foundation of a city by Sumati near Nelainangula have already been related in connection with the Bangalore District.

That the Tūmkūr country was from an early period in possession of the western *Chalukyas*, appears from an inscription of the 5th century* making a grant of a village in the south of the Kadaba taluk. Subsequently, in the 11th century, it was part of the *Hoyasli Ballala* dominions, as attested by inscriptions at Turuvekere and other places in that part of the District. The ruined temples at Naglapur and Kaidala are undoubtedly of the Ballala period. From Turuvekere one of the Ballala kings, Narasimha, appears to have obtained his wife Lokamma or Lokāmbika, whose name is perpetuated in that of the neighbouring village of Lokammanhalli, granted by her as an endowment to a temple.

Under the *Vijayanagar* sovereignty, which dates from early in the 14th century, several small feudatory states arose of local interest. That of Holuvanhalli or Korampur, in the east, was founded by Baire Gauda or Vira Gauda, one of the band of refugees that settled in the 15th century at Avati, Chikballapur taluk, and whose history is so prominent in connection with the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The newly acquired territory of Holuvanhalli does not seem to have been long enjoyed by this family when it was conquered by the chief of Magadi, who gave it to his own brother Ankana Gauda. The Baire Gauda then ruling, with his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, repaired to the Muslim court at Sira and was not only well received but invested with an

* In Chief Commissioner's Office.

important command. Meanwhile the younger son, Sanna Baiche Gauda, apparently preferring his own people, sought protection from the chief of Doddballapur, who after a time sending a force reduced Holuvanhalli. Sanna Baiche Gauda was placed in the government and Ankana Gauda with his family imprisoned at Hulikal. But within two years the Sira army attacked Doddballapur and captured it. Bairo Gauda fell in the siege, and in recognition of his services the eldest son, Dodda Baiche Gauda, was invested with the government of Holuvanhalli, with an increase of territory. Subsequent members of the family fortified Kortagere, subdued the neighbouring hoblis belonging to Devaraydurga, Makalidurga and Chan-nārāyan durga, and waged war successfully with the chief of Madgiri. The successes of the Mysore army soon reduced these possessions, which were finally annexed by Haidar Ali.

The Madgiri line of chiefs arose in a similar manner, and extended their possessions over the north of the District, fortifying Madgiri, Chan-nārāyan-durga and other points. In 1678 the joint rulers Rama Gauda and Timma Gauda, on the capture of their capital by Deva Raja the dalavai of Mysore, were taken prisoners and conveyed to Seringapatam. They were afterwards released and granted Midagevi as an estate.

The Hagalvadi chiefs appear to have had their origin from a *talāri* of Yerrakatta, afterwards known as Sāl Náyak, who on the overthrow of the Vijayanagar government became the leader of a band of freebooters, and succeeded in capturing Kandikere and Shettikere. He afterwards assisted the Ponnakonda army with a force on condition of being confirmed in his conquests, and when that army was defeated escaped to his own country with such plunder as he could secure, including, it is said, twelve elephants. Chiknayakanhalli, the seat of government, had been founded and named after his brother, when Honnavalli, Turuvekere, and Nonavinkere were added to their possessions. It was on the completion of these enterprises that he is said to have taken the name of Sāl Náyak, from the idea that his conquests extended in a *sālu* or line. The Chiknayakanhalli country changed hands several times, being held alternately by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas, until reduced by the Mysore army in the time of Chikka Deva Raja.

At Hobbur a small zamindari was formed under Hale Gauda and Timma Gauda, which being seized for a time by Kempe Gauda of Magadi, who owned the southern parts of the District, and then by the Hagalvadi chief, was finally united to Mysore.

The overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire on the field of Talikota in 1564 opened the way for many invaders. The Bijapur army under Ram-dulha Khan overran all the north of the District in 1638, and Sira, with D. Ballapur, Bangalore, Hoskote, and Kolar, forming what was called Carnatic Bijapur, were placed under the government of Shahji. On the capture of Golconda and Bijapur by Aurangzib in 1687, and the conquest of these territories by the Mogal army, Sira was made the capital of the new province,—consisting of the seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Sira, Pennakonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar,—placed under Khasim Khan as Subadar or Foujdar of the Carnatic. This officer applied himself with energy and success to the task of regulating and improving the district. In 1698 he was killed at Dodori, and the distinguished general Zulfikar Khan succeeded. Another governor named Rustam Jang is said to have built the fort and petta, and by his wise administration of affairs to have obtained the title of Bahadur and the name of Kaifiyat Khan. In 1757 Sira was taken by the Mahrattas, and restored two years after on the conclusion of peace with Mysore. In 1761 it was taken by Haidar, in alliance with Basalat Jang, who had conferred upon him the title of Nawaib of Sira. In 1766 it fell again into the hands of the Mahrattas by the defection of Haidar's brother, and in 1774 was reconquered by Tippu. The Mahrattas once more occupied it for a short time in 1791 on marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis.

At the beginning of the present century the District was embraced in the Madgiri Foujdari. After the British assumption in 1832 the Tûmkûr District was formed, and with that of Chitaldroog constituted the Chitaldroog Division. At the reorganization of 1863 this Division was broken up, and Tûmkûr became one of the Districts of the new Nundydroog Division.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District is 632,239, consisting of 315,440 males and 316,799 females.

Density.—This gives 175·3 persons to the square mile. The most thickly peopled taluks at the time of the census were Huliurdurga (since united with Kunigal), where the number was 262 to the square mile, Tûmkûr and Kortagere, where the rate was 258 and 253 respectively.

By religion.—Dividing the population among the different religious classes and separating adults from children we get the following results:—

Class.	Adults		Children.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	192,808	196,507	111,276	108,100	609,491	96.40
Muhummadians	6,421	6,536	3,964	3,614	20,535	3.25
Jains	514	497	202	231	1,504	.24
Christians	265	176	190	138	709	.11
Total	199,808	203,716	115,632	113,088	632,239	

Distribution.—The following statement shews the distribution of population in the several taluks:—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muhummadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
Chiknayakanhalli	55,969	701	197	15	56,882
Honnayalh	56,286	1,085	7	1	57,359
Kadaba	94,125	3,610	176	52	97,963
Kortagere... ..	71,680	1,765	488	...	73,933*
Kunigal	81,166	4,418	33	44	85,661
Madguri	84,376	1,894	256	6	86,532
Sira	69,660	1,809	26	251	71,928
Tumkur	96,249	5,073	319	340	101,981
Total	609,491	20,535	1,504	709	632,239

Increase.—On reverting to the *khāneshumārī* returns for 1853—54,

we ascertain that the population of each taluk was then estimated according to the statement in the margin. Comparing the total of 396,420 with that of 632,239 obtained at the census of 1871, an increase apparently took place of 59.4 per cent in the 18 years. If these data are reliable they bear witness to a high degree of prosperity during the last quarter of a century, but the old figures were perhaps too low.

Hindus.—The numbers of Hindus following the worship of Vishnu and of Siva respectively are:—

Hindus.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Vishnavites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	186,669	187,707	374,376
Shivites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	117,215	117,900	235,115
Total.....						303,884	305,607	609,491

Brahmans.—The Brahmans are thus returned under the three sects :—

Brahmans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Smartas	...	...	...	...	...	5,864	5,643	11,512
Madhyas	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	1,904	3,843
Srivaishnavas	...	...	...	...	...	683	673	1,356
Total						8,486	8,225	16,711

Kshatriyas.—This class is represented to the following extent :—

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	1,647	3,152
Rachevare	...	...	...	...	...	722	722	1,444
Rajbunde	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	452	473	925
Total						2,686	2,847	5,533

Vaiśyas.—The numbers of this caste are as shewn in the table below :—

Vaiśyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Komati	...	...	...	...	...	2,191	1,886	4,077
Ladar	...	...	...	...	...	101	89	190
Marvadi	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	66
Total.....						2,335	2,010	4,345

Sudras.—The strength of each sub-division of this class is as given in the subjoined statement :—

Sudras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agas	...	...	washer men	...	...	5,631	5,592	11,223
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	8,196	7,984	16,180
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	24,029	24,058	48,087
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	2,424	2,564	4,988
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	304	281	585
Ganiga	...	...	oil-pressers	...	...	1,778	1,794	3,572
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	24,821	24,595	49,416
Goniga	...	...	sack-makers	...	...	317	318	635
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	2,377	2,281	4,658
Idiga	...	...	toddy-venders	...	...	2,898	2,861	5,759
Kumbhara	...	...	potters	...	...	1,612	1,525	3,137
Kuruba	...	...	shepherds	...	...	21,462	21,295	42,757
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	39	52	91
Modali	...	...		...	...	149	136	285
Natra	...	...	public dancers	...	...	48	82	130
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	4,172	4,345	8,517
Sadar	...	...		...	...	5,055	4,909	9,964
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	8,769	8,268	17,037
Uppar	...	...	salt makers	...	...	5,522	5,501	11,023
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	8,257	8,047	16,304
Wokliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	94,455	96,710	191,165
Total.....						222,315	223,193	445,513

Other orders.—The following table gives the divisions of Hindus other than those included in the four orthodox divisions above mentioned :—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	776	728	1,504
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	16,270	15,859	32,129
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	4,858	4,722	9,580
Outcastes	...	...	...	...	...	39,913	41,749	81,662
Pāṇchāla	...	...	...	...	...	4,702	4,638	9,340
Wandering tribes	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	2,332	4,612
Wild tribes	...	...	...	...	...	59	48	107
Total.....						68,838	70,055	138,893

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans in the District is 20,535, of whom 10,385 are males and 10,150 females. The numbers belonging to each of the Shiah and Suni sects are as follow :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	1,804	2,695
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	8,994	8,846	17,840
Total ..						10,385	10,150	20,535

Percentage.—The taluks which contain the largest number of Mussalmans are Kunigal and Tūmkūr, where they bear a ratio of 6·8 and 5·0 per cent respectively to the total population of the taluk.

Classification.—The classification of Muhammadans according to nationality is given below :—

Muhammadans						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Dakhni	...	...	...	...	...	9,814	9,382	19,196
Labbe or Māpīle	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Pinḍālī or Kakar	...	...	...	...	...	561	785	1,346
Total..						10,385	10,150	20,535

Christians.—The Christian population of the District consists of 259 males and 268 females, making a total of 527 ; of whom 48 are Europeans, 67 Eurasians, and 412 Natives.

Details.—Separating adults from children, we get the following details:

Christians.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	16	8	9	15	48
Europeans	16	17	18	16	67
Natives	74	81	126	151	412
Total	106	106	153	162	527

By creed.—Protestants and Romanists are in the following proportion:—

Christians.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	142	183	325
Roman Catholics	117	85	202
Total	259	268	527

Occupations.—The subjoined statement shews the occupations of the people, and the number under each head.—

Occupation.	Hindus	Muham- madians	Chris- tians	Total.
Government service ...	10,764	775	172	11,711
Professional	5,080	134	7	5,221
Personal service	10,184	317	71	10,572
Agriculture	138,797	2,400	9	138,606
Labourers	25,806	1,490	12	27,308
Trade	2,591	227	2	2,620
Manufacture and arts ..	28,500	765	6	29,304
All others, including children	94,443	11,024	430	408,897

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 43·2 per cent are Wokhigas, 10·1 Gollas, 8·0 Bedars, 7·0 Kurubas, 6·4 outcasts, 5·4 Lingayets, 3·6 Pallis or Tiglars, 2·6 Banajigas, and 2·4 Sádars. *Labourers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified: weavers of cotton or silk 5,903, woollen weavers 3,198, potmakers 1,056, oilmongers 748, makers of earth-salt 547, sack weavers 158, toddy and jaggory makers 65, rearers of silkworms 60, banglemakers 54, others 284. Of *artisans*, workers in metal number 2,749, workers in leather 1,000, cotton spinners 879, mat and basket makers 439, wool spinners 379, tailors 207, cotton cleaners 121, bangle sellers 85, net makers 33, comb makers 24, shoe and saddle makers 21, others 988.

Stock.—The agricultural stock of the District consists of 5,400 bullocks and 33,804 ploughs.

Dwellings.—There are 999 houses of the better sort inhabited by 7,791 persons, and 123,864 of the inferior sort with 824,443 tenants. Next to the Tumkur taluk, the largest number of first class houses are in Sira and Kadaba.

Towns and Villages.—The total number of populated towns and villages in the District is 3,828, and of depopulated 1,168; being 2,481 primary (*asali*) populated with 301 depopulated, and 1,347 secondary (*dakhali*) populated with 867 depopulated. Of the 2,481 primary towns and villages 1 (Tumkūr) has from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 5 from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 49 from 1,000 to 2,000, 212 from 500 to 1,000, 738 from 200 to 500, 1,469 less than 200.

By taluks.—The following statement shows their distribution in the several taluks:—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Chiknáyakanhalli	246	37	124	59	370	96
Honnnavalli	263	36	62	40	345	76
Kadaba	457	45	221	128	678	173
Kortigere	331	44	162	122	493	166
Kunigal	297	110	353	158	680	268
Madguri	36		68	93	404	93
Sira	216	9	14	134	359	143
Tumkur	375	18	164	133	499	151
Total	2,481	301	1,347	867	3,828	1,168

Great Festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals.

At *Sibi* in Tumkur taluk, 10,000 people assemble during the *Narasimhaswami rahhōtsava*, held for 15 days from full moon day of Māgha.

At *Yeddyur*, Kunigal taluk, on the occasion of the *Siddesvara jātre*, lasting 5 days from Chaitra suddha 3rd, 10,000 people come together.

At *Sāgasandra*, Chiknáyakanhalli taluk, 4,000 people collect together on full moon day of Chaitra, for the *Ammana jātre*.

At *Devarayadurga*, Tumkūr taluk, at *Holalgunda*, Kunigal taluk, and at *Peḍḍahalli*, Honnavalli taluk, respectively, the *Narasimhaswami*

REVENUE.

The *Dussehra* *rathotsava* and the *Anantotsava* are held on the first seven day in Phalguna, the first lasting 5 days, the second 3 days, and the third 1 day. Each attracts 3,000 people.

At *Tumkur*, 3,000 people celebrate the *Lakshmi-kanta* and *Ganga-rathotsava* *rathotsavas* held the former on the 7th and the latter on the 14th of *Māgha* *suddha*, for one day each.

Fairs.—The following are the largest weekly fairs.—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Bellary ...	Tumkur ...	Monday ..	3,000
Gubbi ..	Kadaba ..	Thursday ..	1,000
Tiptur ...	Honnavalli ..	Saturday and Sunday ..	10,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.*—The total number of births registered in 1872 was 4,362, of which 2,191 were males, and 2,171 females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the same period was 6,306, being 3,311 males, and 2,995 females. Of the total number, 6 deaths occurred among Christians, 277 among Muhammadans, 5,685 among Hindus, and 338 among other classes. According to age: there were born dead 72, died under 1 year 665, from 1 to 5 years 546, from 6 to 12 years 406, from 12 to 20 years 526, from 21 to 30 years 824, from 31 to 40 years 752, from 41 to 50 years 728, from 51 to 60 years 732, over 60 years 1,055.

The causes of death were: from *diseases*,—cholera 3, small pox 480, fevers 3,577, bowel complaints 452; from *injuries*,—suicide 7, wounds 14, accidents 113, snake bite or wild beasts 19; all other causes 1,641.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for ten years from 1864—65 to 1873—74, is shewn in the statement below.—

Items	1864—65	1865—66	1866—67	1867—68	1868—69
Land Revenue ...	793,782	784,593	810,517	1,099,444	871,647
Salt (oustons) ...	110,649	77,620	60,614	61,009	64,696
Forests ...	8,758	9,959	9,751	11,341	7,494
Abolished ...	94,104	96,987	119,308	111,539	93,232
Mohaddars (quarrel taxes) ...	42,580	40,154	51,781	67,881	55,082
Salt ...	2,422	1,088	2,665	5,618	3,445
Chowks ...	17,748	17,279	23,143	25,963	29,358
Post Office ...	2,951	3,279	3,516	3,538	3,475
Law and Justice ...	3,651	4,035	4,358	4,936	6,474
Police ...	611	322	225	109	210
Education ...	...	590	1,121	898	869
Mahadans ...	5,290	2,715	1,746	2,224	2,272
Public Works ...	8,137	7,987	8,851	2,439	5,487
Total Re. ...	1,090,725	1,046,617	1,101,669	1,398,441	1,144,672

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Particulars.	1869—70	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	788,340	784,374	1,001,876	900,987	850,000
Sugar (cesses)	59,189	55,939	55,238	62,577	59,000
Excise	2,308	2,342	7,813	...	...
Alcohol	74,641	74,600	78,548	77,318	75,441
Mohutaria (assessed taxes) ...	37,796	37,848	52,881	67,808	62,713
Salt	5,327	1,955	3,848	3,983	3,983
Stamps	32,408	24,184	15,779	14,890	14,000
Post Office	3,849	4,236	4,308	4,410	4,308
Law and Justice	5,998	17,878	23,843	31,139	39,000
Police	203	84	71	309	203
Education	1,191	1,719	2,918	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,173	3,580	2,268	3,775	3,991
Public Works	2,997	3,898	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	1,018,665	992,057	1,247,387	1,164,090	1,178,613

The following was the number of estates upon the rent-roll of the District in 1870—71, with the total land revenue paid and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government :—

Particulars.	1870—71.
Number of estates	448
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners	5,400
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 19,909—2—7
Average land revenue paid by each estate	44—10—3
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener ...	8—11—0

TRADE.

The trade of the District, though followed by many other castes or classes, is principally in the hands of the Lingayats. Their chief emporium is at Gubbi, but there are also extensive marts at Bellari, Turvekere, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli, to which the trade of the southern Mahratta country, and of the Bellari, Vellore, and Madras districts is attracted, as well as that of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions. The Lingayat merchants generally have either extensive connections or branch agencies at Dharwar and Nagar.

The articles of merchandise and course of trade may be gathered from the following statement :—

At Gubbi, areca nut, pepper and cardamoms are imported from Nagar and transmitted to Vellore and Wallaja; whence nutmegs, mace and European cloths are obtained in exchange and exported to Nagar. Sugar, sugar candy and silk, the produce of Bangalore, together with cocoa nuts raised on the spot, are sent to Dharwar; whence cotton and thread are received in return, part of which goes to Nagar.

At Chikmagalur and Honnavalli, the cocoa nuts and food grains, especially rice, are sent to Bangalore, in exchange for sugar, sugar candy.

From Honnavalli, Turvekere and other marts, coconuts, iron, steel, cotton and silk are exported to Dharwar and the southern Mahratta country; and cotton, thread, kusumba and Persian dates received in exchange; much of which goes to Bangalore by way of Sira and Tumkur.

At Bargur in Sira and Hampasandra in Madgiri, a trade is carried on between Bangalore and Bellary; sugar, sugar candy and European goods from the former being exchanged for cotton from the latter.

The value of articles imported and exported for one year is thus returned:—

Articles.	Exported value in Rupees.	Imported value in Rupees.	Articles.	Exported value in Rupees.	Imported value in Rupees.
<i>Cereals.</i>			<i>Drugs, dyes, &c.</i>		
Baragu	1,650	40	Akkala kari		3,080
Jola or javari	750	1,476	Asi foetida		428
Paddy	89,552	38,966	Asi gummi (<i>physalis farnosa</i>)		23
Ragi	101,220	54,457	Bellium		10
Rice	22,967	209,105	Gall nuts	10	451
Same or Sava	2,500		Gum		200
Wheat	80	12,006	Gum	15	1,629
<i>Pulses.</i>			Honey	45	330
Awara or ballar	18,128	10,413	Isigo		510
Togara or dal	702	456	Kachori (<i>zedaira zumbet</i>)		496
Bengal gram	4,256	14,000	Kaple ring	120	100
Horse gram	11,500	23,436	Kistaki rohim		412
Green gram		13,434	Koti		100
Black gram	1,000	6,200	Opium		700
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			Onis root	150	2,071
Chest oil	1,922	4,874	Pitarai chakke	6	25
Gingell	3,345	1,489	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Hoops	40	1,600	Arca nut	59,963	325,963
<i>Vegetables.</i>			Bamboos	525	
Chillies	80	25,542	Betel leaves	5,351	4,436
Coriander seed	300	7,924	Butter and ghee	3,167	6,510
Cumin seed		21,597	Cattle	7,300	12,530
Fenugreek		3,000	Coconuts (dry)	684,868	4,666
Garlic	25	3,96	Coconuts (fresh)	20,159	45,974
Ginger (green and dry)		1,920	Coffee	14,625	9,150
Ground nuts	700	1,130	Cotton	70	42,081
Mustard		160	Dates, (fresh and dry)		1,268
Onion		435	Earth salt	14,450	14,183
Potatoes	30	5,008	Earewood		800
Pumpkins		60	Eggs	122	
<i>Spices.</i>			Lemons		30
Cardamoms		2,643	Marigold nuts	10	24
Cinnamon		4,504	Madrasi yele (leaves used as platters)		1,053
Cloves		385	Park in strings	370	1,520
Peppercorns		2,540	Plantains		603
Sage		5,939	Poppy seed	605	1,718
			Soap-nut	1,420	3,247
			Tamarind	1,886	13,516
			Tobacco	4,642	8,323
			Turmeric		

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Manufactures.—There are in the District 120 forges for the manufacture of iron and steel, 101 silk manufacturera, 533 earth-salt pans, 3,753 cotton and 1,855 woollen looms, 1 stone and 443 wooden oil-mills, and 34,801 cotton-thread spinning wheels.

The principal articles of manufacture are coarse cotton cloths, woollen blankets, both plain and black-and-white check, those prepared at Chiknayakanhalli being the best, rope made from cotton thread or the fibre of the cocoa nut or wild aloe, from hemp and munji grass; besides strong tape. Furniture, carts and palanquins; toys, instruments and tools for all trades, agricultural implements, cooking utensils, baskets, mill stones, brass, copper and stone idols or images, native musical instruments, iron and steel swords, daggers, and knives, silk, gold and silver ornaments, glass bangles, oils, earth-salt, dyes, sealing wax tobacco, spirits and drugs are also largely manufactured or prepared.

The importation of English piece goods has destroyed the formerly thriving manufactures of chintz in Sira and Midigesi, the imported cloths being superior and cheaper.

Silk is chiefly produced in Kunigal, Kadaba, Kortagere and Sira; sparingly in Tunkur.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 155½ miles maintained at an annual cost of Rs 31,233. *District roads* cover 328 miles, costing for upkeep Rs 16,670 a year. The particulars regarding each class of roads are given below.

<i>Imperial Roads</i>		Miles	Cost.
Tumkur-Bellary road including 9 miles of Punglode road		83	13,913
Kunigal-Yehuni road		15	2,335
Tumkur-Shimoga road including Asiker boundary		62½	11,000
Tumkur-Kunigal road		25	3,625
Total		155½	31,233

<i>District Roads</i>		Miles	Cost.
Yediyur to Tipit		24	1,380
Turckere to Kibkunhalli		10	400
Tumkur to Bellary		8	330
Do to Devarayadurga		10	400
Bidarman Gudi to Gundasi		22	880
Urdigere to Devarayadurga		3	120
Sira to Bukkapatna		17	680
Boddajumollana Palya to Bellarymha		3	320
Muliyar road in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk		11	440

	Miles.	Cms.
Tumkur to Bellary	12	480
Sira to Madgiri	28	920
Madgiri to Dodd Ballapura	88	1,440
Tumkur to Madgiri frontier	44	1,760
Cross roads in the town of Tumkur	5	750
Ondal to Habbur	14	560
Madgiri to Habbur	14	560
Habbur to Maddur	5	200
Dodda to Tiptur	7	280
Byways road	50	5,000
Total...	328	18,870

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest houses for European officials and travellers are kept up at the stations named in the accompanying list where the class is shewn to which each belongs.

First Class.—Tumkur.

Second Class.—Kibbanhalli, Kunur, Nittur, Sira, Tiptur.

Third Class.—Aukisandra, Bichchalli, Hallimbelli, Madgiri, Mayasandra, Madgiri, Nelhal, Turvekate, Yediyam.

Chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers are maintained at Kadaba, Sibbi, Sira and Tumkur.

GAZETTEER.

Bellavi.—A town in Tumkur taluk, 9 miles north-west of Tumkur and a municipality. Number of houses 368.

Population	Mile.	Temple.	Total.
Hindus ...	804	779	1,583
Muhammadians ..	32	29	61
Jains ..	10	6	16
Christians. ...	1	2	3
Total .	847	816	1,663

The streets are wide with uniform shops on either side. All the surrounding places depend on the weekly fair held here on Monday, at which trade is carried on to the value of Rs 20,000. It is a great mart especially for export products. The conservancy of the town is met from octroi dues. The well water is generally brackish, but a well of sweet water exists outside the town, where also there is a good tank.

Municipal Funds.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	232 0 0	389 0 0	241 0 0
Expenditure ...	188 0 0	366 0 0	730 0 0

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Bhasmangi.—A fortified hill in the Madgiri taluk, 26 miles north of Tumkūr, close to the frontier. On the summit is the temple of Bhasmangayara. The original fortifications are said to have been erected by Badi Basavappa Nayak of mud and stone. But when Haider Ali captured the place in 1768 he dismantled the old fort and erected a superior structure of stone and brick, with a mahal or palace. The hill has a perennial supply of water. Some Bedars live half way up and cultivate the fields below.

Chiknayakanhalli.—A taluk in the west. Area 455 square miles. Head quarters at Chiknayakanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No	Hobli	Villages		Population.			
		Primary	Secondary	Hindus	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Christi- ans.
1	Chiknáyali muballi	44	18	11,844	254	1	
2	Dandin savari	46	42	9,933	182	2	
3	Hálgavádi	60	4	9,305	143	2	
4	Kibbanhalli	56		10,768	31	22	
5	Nitturu	77	57	14,069	91	170	15
Total		283	18	55,969	701	197	15

Principal places, with population.—Chiknayakanhalli 4,504 ; Hálgavádi 2,300 , Settikere 1,438 , Kóto 1,305 ; Agalagatta 1,072 ; Nitturu 1,050.

The taluk is crossed from Kibbanhalli northwards by a chain of low bare hills, and east of this the country is generally hilly and jungly. The land west and south of the hills is fertile and well cultivated. A stream runs south from near Kibbanhalli into the Turvekere tank. Another stream starting from the same point runs west near Settikere and thence into the Chitaldroog District. From the humidity of the fogs which form on the range of hills the crops are often preserved from failure in dry seasons. The principal export trade is confined to cocoa nut and areca nut.

The Tumkūr-Shimoga high road passes through the taluk east and west, 7 miles south of the chief town ; and of the direct roads from Mysore to Chitaldroog and the northern districts, one passes through the town from Turvekere to Huliyar and another through the east of the taluk from Mayasandra to Sira.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	57	550	2	477	60	387
Culturable	19	27	75	58	94	85
Unculturable	78	146	157	22	235	168
Total ..	155	83	234	557	380	0

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 86,505-11-7 and from local cesses Rs. 2,953-14-1. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2-4-11 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists formed 210 per cent of the population.

Chiknayakanhalli.—A town situated in 13° 25' N. lat. 76° 41' E. long., 40 miles west-north-west of Tunkūr, on the Turvekere-Huliyar road. Head quarters of the taluk of the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 944.

Population		Male	Female.	Total.
Hindus		2,129	2,139	4,278
Muhammadians		121	101	225
Jains			1	1
Total		2,260	2,244	4,504

It derives its name from Chikka Náyaka, one of the chiefs of the Hagalvadi house. The town was plundered and the fort destroyed by the Mahrattas under Parasu Ram Bhac, when marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis before Sríngapatam. The residents, it is said, foreseeing the treatment the town would receive, had hidden their most valuable effects and retired to the neighbouring hills. But they were not destined thus to escape. For when the Mahratta army returned to Sira, the wealthy inhabitants were enticed to return by assurances of protection and by a daily distribution of charity to Brahmans. The leading men were then seized and forced by torture to disclose where their treasures were hid. Plunder to the value of Rs. 500,000 thus fell into the hands of the Mahrattas.

It is a prosperous town, surrounded on all sides by plantations of cocoa nut and areca palms. Their produce, together with the coarse cotton cloths, white and coloured, manufactured in the place, are largely sold at the weekly fair. Many of the inhabitants act as

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

carriers to the merchants of Nagar and Bangalore. Seven of the temples are endowed with land or money, the principal being one dedicated to Anjaneya. The town is dependent on the tank for fresh water.

Municipal Funds.				1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	..	..	..	965 0 0	959 0 0	599 0 0
Expenditure	..	..	..	113 0 0	597 0 0	730 0 0

Chan-narayan-durga or *Channa-rāyan-durga*.—A conspicuous but deserted hill fort in the Kortagui taluk, situated midway between Kortagiri and Madgiri. Formerly the head quarters of a taluk bearing the same name. It appears to have been originally fortified by Chikkappa Gauda of Madgui, and named Allimensti-kallu. In his family it remained for a long period, when it was taken by the Mahrattas, and Rama Gauda, at that time the chief, took refuge in Madgiri. In two years however he retook it, but only to hold it for eight years longer. It was then captured by Komaraiya, general of the Mysore Raja, and Dodda Arasu placed in charge. Its name was also changed to Prasanna-giri. It was subsequently taken by Haidar, and after 6 years by the Mahrattas under Madhava Rao, and after a like period retaken by Tippu.

Devaraydurga.—A fortified hill 9 miles east of Tūmkūr, situated amidst wild and picturesque scenery, and a hot weather retreat for the European residents. It consists of three distinct terraces or elevations, and is well supplied with springs. Near the summit, which is 3,940 feet above the level of the sea, is a small temple connected with the principal one on the lower level dedicated to Durga Narasimha. On the intermediate terrace are three European houses. The fortifications are carried round the three elevations, and must in former days have been of considerable strength. Tradition relates that a robber chief named Andhaka or Lingaka had his stronghold here, and that he was subdued by Sumati, a prince whose father Hemachandra was king of Karnata and ruled in Yadupatna. On thus accomplishing the enterprise on which he had been sent, Sumati is related to have established the city of Bhuman-dana near the present Nelamangala (Bangalore District), and taken up his residence there for the protection of that part of his father's kingdom. The hill was in the possession of a chief named Jataka, and called Jata-

kanadurga, when it was captured in 1608 by Deva Raja of Mysore, by whom the present fortifications were erected and whose name it has since borne. The temples were built by Kanthirava Narasa Raja of Mysore, and are the scene of a great annual festival resorted to by 3,000 people. They contain jewelry and other property of the god to the value of Rs. 10,000 and are endowed with an annual grant of Rs. 848.

Dore-gudda.—A hill in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk of which there is a tradition that owing to extensive excavations for the extraction of iron ore it fell in, burying the miners of seven villages with all their cattle. It is still one of the principal sources whence the ore is obtained.

Garudachala.—A stream which rises on the frontier of the District, south-east of the Devataydurga group of hills, and flowing north into Kortagere unites with the Jayamangali near Holuvanhalli or Korampur.

Gubbi.—An important trading place, situated in 12° 19' N. lat. 77° E. long., 13 miles west of Tunkur, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road. Head quarters of the Kadaba taluk and a municipality.

• Number of houses 825.

Population.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	1,617	1,729	3,346
Muhammadians	..	146	146	292
Jains	..	32	25	57
Christians	..	13	6	19
Total		1,808	1,906	3,714

It is the entrepot for the areca nut trade between the Nagar Malnad and Wallajapet in the North Arcot District, as well as for the wolagra or internal trade of the neighbourhood. It is said to have been founded 400 years ago by the gauda of Hosahalli, two miles distant, and called Amaragouda-pura. He claimed to be a descendant of Honnappa Gauda, hereditary chief of the Nonaba Wokligars, who lived 700 years ago, and owned a district yielding a revenue of 3,000 pagodas. The family were first made tributary by the Mysore Rajas, to whom they paid 500 pagodas a year. Haidar increased the tribute to 2,500, leaving them little better than renters, and Tippu dispossessed them altogether. They are now in the position of ordinary cultivators, but their rank is acknowledged in their own tribe.

Gubbi has suffered much from the party spirit of the contending sects of Komatis and Banajigas or Lingayats, and was at one time in imminent danger of abandonment from this cause. During the administration of Purnaiya, the erection of a temple by the Komatis to a virgin, who had cast herself into the flames to avoid dishonour, excited the previous animosity of the opposite party to such a degree that the town was ordered to be divided by a wall in order to separate the quarters of the two factions. An Amildar was at length chosen from the party which appeared least in the wrong, and with the help of the Brahmans and peaceably disposed inhabitants order was gradually restored, although the extreme measure of slaughtering an ass in the main street was threatened, which would have compelled all Hindus to abandon the town.

At Gubbi is one of the chief annual fairs in the country, frequented by merchants from great distances. The neighbourhood produces coarse cotton cloths, both white and colored, blankets, sack-cloth, areca nut of the kind called wolágra (or neighbouring), cocoa nuts, jaggory, tamárind, capsicum, wheat, rice, ragi, and other grains; lac, steel, and iron; all of which here find a ready sale or exchange, as the imports are large, and it is an intermediate mart for all goods passing through the Peninsula in almost every direction. It is computed that at the weekly fair there are sold from 50 to 100 loads of areca nut produced in the neighbouring districts of Siru, Hagalvadi, Chiknayakanhalli, Budihal, Honnavalli and Gubbi; as well as from 20 to 40 loads of kopri or dry cocoa nut from the same districts. Taking the load at 8 maunds of 40 Sultani seers, there are thus sold annually at this mart alone 335 tons of areca nut, and 134 tons of cocoa nut, the produce of the neighbourhood, representing a money value of Rs. 2,18,400 and Rs. 33,280 respectively.

Of the coarse cloths made in the vicinity by the Dévángas, Togatas and Holeyas 100 pieces on the average are sold at each fair, representing an annual value of about 15,000 rupees. There are however many other fairs in the surrounding country where these products are also sold to a considerable extent.

Municipal funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	506 0 0	1502 0 0	1248 0 0
Expenditure	...	..	..	...	285 0 0	1460 0 0	801 0 0

Hagalvadi.—A town in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 10 miles north-east of the kasba.

Number of houses 486.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	1,075	2,166
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	69	63	132
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total						1,162	1,138	2,300

Lingayats and Kurubars are the prevailing classes in the town. The chief produce of the neighbourhood is areca nut, and inferior kambliis are manufactured in the place. It was the original possession of the line of chiefs named from it, who built Chiknayakanhalli and owned all the west of the District. When subdued by the Mysore Raja they gave up the rest of their territory in order to retain Hagalvadi free of tribute. Haidar Ali subsequently compelled them to pay for this also, and his son dispossessed them altogether.

• **Hebbur.**—A large village in the Kadaba taluk, 15 miles south of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Kunigal road.

Number of houses 480.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	983	1,074	2,057
Muhammedans	..	..	...	..	...	53	62	115
Total						1,036	1,136	2,172

The place is said to have been founded by two brothers named Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda. It was at first called Heb-huli (great or royal tiger) from the circumstance that a bullock attacked by a tiger had driven it off and pursued it with the other cattle and their owners until it was killed. The courage of the cattle was attributed to the peculiar virtue of the spot, pointing it out as suitable for the construction of a fort. Accordingly the carcass of the tiger being burnt, the limits of the fort were marked out with its ashes, and the erection completed with the countenance of the Vijayanagar king. The name was subsequently changed from Hebhuli to Hebbur, the great town, and Katti Kamanna appointed as the king's agent; Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda being made

patels of Hebbur, Kallesapura and Ramanhalli. The agent, however, instead of supplying his patron's exchequer, spent the public money in erecting temples, forming tanks, &c. For his insolence on being summoned to court to account for his proceedings, he was condemned to have both his eyes put out and to be expelled from the royal territories. A descendant of the gaudas was next placed in charge, but after Vijayanagar was taken by the Muhammadans, Kempe Gauda of Magadi captured Hebbur, and held it for many years. It was then taken by the Chiknayakanhalli chief, and from him by Chikka Deva Raja of Mysore. A quarter of a century later it again changed hands, falling a prey to the Mogal army, but in course of time was re-gained by the Mysore Raja. For two years before the usurpation of Haider Ali, again, it was in the hands of the Mahrattas. The place has thus seen many vicissitudes.

Holavanhalli.—A village on the Jayamangali in the Kortagiri taluk, 5 miles east of the Kasba.

Number of houses 228.

Population	Mile.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	728	751	1,509
Muhammadans	109	89	198
Jains	13	11	24
Total	880	851	1,731

It is said to have been formerly called Korampur, the inhabitants being a few persons of low caste whose chief was Holava Gauda. To them Baire Gauda, one of the Kanchiveram refugees who settled at Avati (Kolar District), or a descendant of the same name, proposed to establish a fort and pete at Korampur, to which the people would agree only on condition that the place should be called after then gauda, whence its present name. Baire Gauda became tributary to the Vijayanagar kings, and obtained from them a grant of 33 villages in Koluahalli and the neighbourhood, together with other lands, yielding altogether 6,000 pagodas a year. During seven years Baire Gauda greatly improved his estate, when it was seized by the chief of Magadi, who placed his brother Ankana Gauda in charge of it. Seven years later it was taken by Havali Baiche Gauda of Dodballapur, but in two years Dodballapur was itself captured by the Navab of Sira. Baire Gauda, who had joined the Sira army, was.

killed in this enterprise, but Holavanhalli was restored to his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, with additions to the estate, on condition of paying a tribute. The fort and pete of Kortagiri were built some time after by a member of this family, and the hoblis of Gundakal, Irkasamudra, Sagari, Kôlal and Dâsarahalli annexed, yielding altogether a revenue of 26,000 pagodas, subject to a tribute of 3,000 pagodas and the maintenance of a military force. The local chiefs continued in possession as tributary successively to the Mysore Rajas, the Mahrattas and the Navab of Sira, and afterwards to Haïdar Ali, on whose death in 1780, Holavanhalli was annexed to Mysore. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis re-instated one of the family, named Dodda Rama Baire Gauda, but on the withdrawal of the confederate forces, Tippu reduced the place and resumed possession.

Honnnavalli.—A taluk in the west. Area 522 square miles. Head quarters at Tiptur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary	Saxon-day	Hindus.	Mul- mah- madans	Juns	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Hâlakuraki ...	39	15	5,544	79			5,623
2	Handalagero	5	7	6,775	105			6,943
3	Honnnavalli ..	65	20	12,730	179	3		12,912
4	Ichandûru	51	33	7,462	101			7,563
5	Nonvinakere . .	59	32	9,540	108			9,648
6	Tipturu	54	15	14,175	400	4		14,650
	Total	301	122	56,266	1,085	7	1	57,359

Principal places, with population—Honnnavalli, 2304; Tipturu, 2093; Nonvinakere, 1641; Handalagero, 1261; Aralaguppe, 1114; Sâratavalli, 1085.

The Hirikal range of hills cuts through the south-west of the taluk, and there are some detached hills on the border on the other sides. Around these it is jungly. There are good tanks, especially at the heads of hoblis, and the soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Ragi, avare, horse gram, and Bengal gram are the chief dry crops; paddy, sugarcane and wheat, the chief wet crops. A particular species of cocoa nut is cultivated, the milk of which, called Ganga-pâni, is highly esteemed for its coolness and delicious flavour.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	A.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	45	409	6	200	51	609
Culturable	3	195	31	2	34	197
Unculturable	40	182	263	292	303	474
Total .	89	146	300	494	390	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 67,571—9—8, and from local cesses Rs. 2,398—5—2. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2—1—8 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 2 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·7 per cent of the population.

The Tumkur-Shinoga high road runs through the south of the taluk, and from it there is a cross road through Honnavalli to Hulyar and the north.

Honnavalli.—A town on the Gandasi-Hiriyur road, in the taluk of the same name, and until a few years ago the head quarters, which are now established at Tiptur, 8 miles to the south-east.

Number of houses 606.

Population				Male	Female.	Total.
Hindus				1,047	1,125	2,172
Muhammadians				57	75	132
Total .				1,104	1,200	2,304

The place derives its name from Honnu-amma, the tutelary goddess, who in a vision directed Somesvara, one of the Ballala kings, to found the town. It contains many Brahmans and is situated amid cocoa nut plantations, which produce a rare kind, named, from the delicious milk contained in the young nut, the Ganga pān or water of the Ganges. The town depends chiefly on one well for drinking purposes.

Hulyurdurga.—A town in the Kunigal taluk, 40 miles south of Tumkur, at the junction of roads from Kunigal and Magadi.

Number of houses 402.

Population				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus				866	901	1,767
Muhammadians				201	186	387
Jains				3	1	4
Total				1,070	1,088	2,158

Till 1873 it was the head quarters of a taluk of the same name, and is still a municipality. The place is surrounded with jungle, and derives its name from *huli*, tiger, which animals used to abound in the neighbourhood. The town and the fortifications of the hill commanding it, rising to 3,096 feet above the level of the sea, were erected by Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi. Muhammadans and Lingayets form the principal classes of the population.

Municipal Funds.		1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	223 0 0		157 0 0
Expenditure	...	102 0 0		141 0 0

Hutri-durga.—A fortified hill in the south-west of the Kunigal taluk. The fort was taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1792.

Jayamangali.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in Devaray-durga and flowing in a north-easterly direction through the Kortagiri taluk, receives the Ganadachala near Holavanhalli. Thence taking its course through the east of the Madgiri taluk, it flows into the N. Pinakini near Pargi in the Bellary District. In the sandy bed are formed a number of *kupile* wells, and *tulpargi* or spring head streams are drawn from the channel.

Kadaba.—A taluk in the south. Area 508 square miles. Head quarters at Gubbi. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hobls.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Chitnahalli ...	70	62	11,791	495	..	...	12,586
2	Dabbehatta ...	53	14	9,055	61	40	..	9,160
3	Gubbi ...	51	37	11,755	497	..	40	15,310
4	Hebburu ...	59	76	15,410	625	2	..	15,937
5	Kadaba ...	47	40	8,456	127	1	..	8,584
6	Kalluru ...	66	30	10,527	811	3	..	11,341
7	Mayasandra ...	89	57	14,348	482	68	2	14,900
8	Turvekere ...	67	30	11,903	208	4	10	12,125
Total.....		512	349	94,125	3,610	176	52	97,963

Principal places, with population.—Gubbi 3,714; Turvekere 2,640; Hebburu 2,172; Kadaba 1,778; Chitnahalli 1,184.

The taluk is watered by the Shimsha, which flows through it from north-east to south, past Gubbi and Kadaba, at each of which places, especially the latter, it forms very large tanks. At Kallur it is joined by the Naga from Turvekere, which there forms more than one large tank. Continuing south, the Shimsha receives a stream from Máyasandra and flows out of the taluk with a south-east course. The principal hills are on the southern frontier. Near Dabbigatta are some hills yielding a fine black hornblende which has been formerly much quarried for pillars of temples and other public buildings.

On the north-west the taluk is jungly, as also to some extent along the south-east border. With these exceptions it is an open country and well watered. The soil is generally a red mould, shallow and gravelly.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ..	73	171	5	5 ³	78	229
Culturable ..	25	414	63	4 5	89	209
Uncultivable ..	3	215	44	627	48	202
Total ..	102	160	113	480	216	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 59,498—1—5, and from local cesses Rs. 1,874—4—0. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—3—7 per acre of cultivated land: of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·3 per cent of the population.

The principal road from Seringapatam to Chitaldroog passes by Kadaba, and the Túngkúr-Shimoga road through Gubbi.

Kadaba.—A town on the right bank of the Shimsha, 18 miles south-west of Túngkúr, and formerly head quarters of the taluk of the same name. Number of houses 407.

Population					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ..	..	..	..	...	814	907	1,741
Muhammadians ..	..	..	..	...	20	16	36
Jains ..	..	..	..	...	1	...	1
Total					855	923	1,778

It is said to owe its name to Kadamba rishi, who performed penance here on the banks of the Shimshupa, as the Shimsha is called in the

local purana. Rama on his return from Lanka is said to have encamped here, and at the request of Sita, the river, which was too narrow for the convenience of all the followers, was dammed so as to expand into the present large tank. There is a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans here, which seems to have been formed in the time of the reformer Rāmānujāchāri, who fleeing from Chola took refuge with the Ballala king.

Kaidala.—A village 3 miles south of Tumkur, containing the ruins of two fine temples.

Number of houses 95. Population 534.

It appears to have been formerly the capital of a state, and is said to have borne the name of *Krīḍā-pura*. It is also reported to be the native place of Jakanāchāri, the famous architect and sculptor to whose wonderful skill is attributed all the finest temple carving in the Province, as at Halebid, Bēlur, &c. Tradition relates that Jakanāchāri's career began while Nripa Rāya was ruling in Kriḍāpura. He then left his native place and, entering the service of various courts, produced the works by which his fame is to this day upheld. After his departure a son Dankanāchāri was born to him, who, when grown up, set out in search of his father, neither having ever seen the other. At Belur the young man found the Chennakēśava temple in course of erection and—so the story goes,—remarked that one of the images had a blemish. As this would be fatal to its claim as an object of worship, the architect, who was no other than Jakanāchāri himself, hastily vowed to cut off his right hand if any defect could be found in an image he had carved. To test the matter the figure was covered with sandal paste, which dried on every part except around the navel. In this on examination was found a cavity the son had detected, containing a frog and some sand and water. Mortified at the result Jakanāchāri cut off his right hand, and inquiries as to who his critic was, led to the unexpected discovery of their mutual relationship. Subsequently Jakanāchāri was directed in a vision to dedicate a temple to the god Kesava in Kriḍāpura, his native place. Thither he accordingly returned, and no sooner was the temple completed than his right hand was restored. In commemoration of this incident the place has ever since been called *Kai-daḷa*, the restored hand.

Karekal-gudda.—A hill in the south of the Kadaba taluk, containing an old quarry of fine black hornblende, which has been extensively appli-

ed to the construction of temples. The quarry is situated about half a mile east from the village of Kādahalli.

Kortagiri.—A taluk in the east. Area 292 square miles. Head quarters at Kortagiri.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis	Villages.		Population.			
		Purnag.	Sionduy	Hindus	Muham- madans	Jains.	Total
1	Channarayana	7	9	5,223	257	173	5,755
2	Holavahalli	71	26	1,675	556	122	14,358
3	Kobli	71	47	1,344	222	26	18,852
4	Kortagiri	66	31	9,752	17	78	10,147
5	Jurulu	6	31	1,291	114	16	12,411
6	Totlagere	27	26	7,800	199	6	8,025
7	Tovinkere	30	41	9,420	100	67	9,587
Total		7	284	71,140	1,765	486	73,933

Principal place, with population—Kortagiri 2,414, Holavahalli 1,731, Hindu 1,715 Taruru 1,582, Rimpura 1,491, Tovinkere 1,353; Totlagere 1,275, Kurudi 1,270, Sitakallu 1,269 Talagunda 1,175; Brahmsandra 1,064.

The west of the taluk contains the Dévarāyḍurga range, and is consequently hilly and jungly. The eastern parts are open and well watered. The Javamangali, rising in Dévarāyḍurga, enters the taluk on the south, and near Holavahalli receives the Ganudachala from the east. Continuing north it is joined by the Suvanamukhi from Channarayandurga on the west, and thence flows into the Madgiri taluk.

There are in my good tanks, especially to the north, some of which are supplied by channels drawn from the above rivers. The country is on the whole very favourable for cattle and cultivation. The soil, especially along the rivers, is remarkably fertile. The dry and wet crops are the same as those of the neighbouring taluks.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land	Paying Revenue		Not paying Revenue		Total	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	96	56	7	553	103	609
Culturable	..	291	26	338	27	89
Unculturable	125	571	85	11	160	582
Total	222	978	69	262	292	...

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 85,368—13—5, and from local cesses Rs. 2,779—15—0. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—5—2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 22·3 per cent of the population.

The Tūmkūr-Madgiri road runs past the chief town, and a cross road thence to Dodballapur.

Kortagiri.—A town situated on the left bank of the Snvaramnkhī, in 13° 31' N. lat. 77° 17' E. long., 16 miles north of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Madgiri road. Head quarters of the Kortagiri taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 471.

Population.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...		1,098	1,149	2,237
Muhammadans ...		106	71	177
Total		1,194	1,220	2,414

The fort and pete were founded by one of the Holavanhalli chiefs, who removed the seat of government hither. The former is in ruins, having been dismantled by Tipu Sultan. Glass bangles are manufactured in the town. The people are dependent for drinking on the river water, which is procurable at all seasons. The well water is brackish.

Municipal Funds.		1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income ...		407—0—0	381—0—0	358—0—0
Expenditure ...		238—0—0	582—0—0	431—0—0

Kundar or Kumadvati.—A stream which rises near Mahākālī-durga in the east of the Kortagiri taluk, and flowing northwards through the Goribidnur and Madgiri taluks, runs into the N. Pinakini just beyond the frontier of the Province, near the town of Hindupur in the Bellary District. Its extreme length is about 30 miles.

Kunigal.—A taluk in the south-east. Area about 328 square miles. Head quarters at Kunigal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				Total.
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	
1	Amritúru ...	60	44	8,776	821	...	...	9,597
2	Bádarahalli ...	49	71	9,148	233	6	...	9,387
3	Huliyúrdurga ...	69	86	12,389	760	27	...	13,176
4	Hutridurga ...	45	100	7,683	358	...	...	8,041
5	Koppa ...	56	52	13,973	175	...	...	14,148
6	Kottagere ...	34	71	7,525	420	...	...	7,945
7	Kunigal ...	34	45	9,451	1,091	...	30	10,572
8	Yediyuru ...	60	72	12,221	1,060	...	14	13,295
Total.....		407	541	81,166	4,418	33	44	85,661

Principal places, with population.—Kunigal 3,355; Huliyurdurga 2,158; Amritúru 1,749; Kávule 1,240; Ujini 1,077.

The Shunsha runs along the western border and through a small portion of the south of the taluk. From the large tank at Kunigal it receives a stream called the Nágini. The country around Huliyurdurga, and between that place and Kunigal, is very hilly and jungly, the ground being rocky and barren. To the northward the soil is fertile and well cultivated.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	90	71	3	541	93	612
Culturable ...	24	72	115	198	139	270
Unculturable ...	15	265	12	133	27	398
Total .	129	408	131	232	261	

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 72,609—6—2, and from local cesses Rs. 2,314—11—1. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—3—11 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 18·9 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Hassan road passes through Kunigal, whence also there are cross roads to Túngkúr and *viâ* Huliyurdurga to Maddur.

Kunigal.—A town situated in 13° 2' N. lat. 77° 5' E. long., 22 miles south of Túngkúr, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the Kunigal taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 604.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319	1,356	2,675
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	845	308	651
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
Total.....						1,678	1,677	3,355

The derivation of the name is said to be *kuni-gallu*, dancing stone, Siva having danced here. Three streams rising in Sivaganga, whose names are Nalini, Nágini and Kamala, are said here to unite their waters. Their virtue is such that a king from the north, named Nriga chakravarti, is said to have been cured of leprosy by bathing in them, and to have constructed the large tank in consequence. A party of seven Lipi jógis, it is said, subsequently came from the Himalayas and obtained a large treasure from the bed of the tank after killing the seven headed serpent which guarded it. The foundation of the fort is attributed to a Vira Kambala Ráya in 1290. It afterwards came into the possession of the Magadi chief, who enlarged the town and fort. Owing to a low type of fever the place has latterly been very unhealthy. It contains an important establishment for the breeding of horses for the Mysore Siledars.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	1,036 0 0	1,295 0 0	871 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	262 0 0	815 0 0	508 0 0

• **Madgiri.**—A taluk in the north-east. Area 437 square miles. Head-quarters at Madgiri. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madians	Jans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Dodderi ..	58	23	10,763	74	8		10,845
2	Hampasandra ...	23	17	9,617	169	129		9,935
3	Itagadibbanhalli ..	37	8	8,446	132	..	..	8,568
4	Kodigenhalli ...	23	17	7,646	131	2	..	7,781
5	Madagiri ...	56	22	12,279	794	67	6	13,146
6	Midagési ...	37	26	9,682	147	16	..	9,845
7	Puravara ...	52	16	11,965	246	26	..	12,237
8	Rantavalalu ...	25	22	5,690	68	6	..	5,764
9	Teriyáru ...	25	8	8,278	131	2	..	8,411
Total.....		336	161	84,376	1,894	256	0	86,532

Principal places, with population—Madgiri 3,959; Kodigenhalli 1,770; Edaguru 1,573; Kadagatturu 1,457; Itagadibbanhalli 1,421; Midagési 1,324; Byála 1,103; Doddéri 1,021.

The west of the taluk is crossed from north to south by the lofty chain of mountains including Chan-narayan-durga, Madgiri-durga and Mida-

gēsi-durga. The valleys to the west of the range and south of Madgiri have a greater elevation than the other parts of the taluk. The open country to the north-east is crossed at one corner by the N. Pinakini, nearly parallel with which, on the west, flow its affluents, first the Kumadvati and then the Jayamangali. This is a very fertile tract of country, with water easily obtainable at a few feet below the surface from *talpargis* or spring heads. All the wet and dry crops of the Nundydroog Division, as well as the fruits grown in Bangalore, are successfully cultivated.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	107	518	5	141	113	19
Culturable ... ..	...	582	66	298	67	240
Unculturable	181	296	75	85	256	381
Total.....	290	116	146	524	437	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 1,33,289—0—6, and from local cesses Rs. 4,354—14—0. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—14—5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 aana. Agriculturists form 20·6 per cent of the population.

Madgiri.—A town situated in 13° 39' N. lat. 77° 16' E. long., 24 miles north of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Pavagada road. Head quarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 832.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,684	3,267
Muhammads ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	319	313	632
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						1,927	2,032	3,959

It is surrounded on all sides by hills, the continuation of the north and south range which traverses the east of the District. The town derives its name from Madhu-giri, or honey hill, at the northern base of which it is situated. The two large temples of Venkat Ramana-swami and Mallesvara, standing side by side, are conspicuous objects. A very graceful ornament is carried round under the eaves of the roof of the latter, representing doves or pigeons, of about life size, in every natural attitude.

The erection of the original fort and town is ascribed to a local chief named Raja Hira Gauḍa. The circumstance of a stray sheep having returned from the hill dripping with wet, led to the discovery that it was well supplied with springs of water. This being reported by the shepherds of the neighbouring village of Bijavara, the advantages of the situation were so apparent that the town was established, and mud fortifications constructed on the hill for its protection. About 1678, while Rama Gauḍa and Timma Gauḍa, descendants of the founder, were ruling in Madgiri taluk, they incurred the hostility of the Raja of Mysore. The dalavai Devaraja was therefore sent against it, who, after a siege of a year, took the place and led the gauḍas with their families captive to Seringapatam. They were, however, released and sent back to Midagesi, which was left to them out of their lost possessions.

The fortifications of Madgiri were greatly increased by Haidar Ali and the place was the seat of a valuable trade, containing a hundred houses of weavers alone. Hither in 1763 on the conquest of Bednur he sent as prisoners both the Rani and her lover, as well as the pretender Chenna Basavaiya for whose rights he had ostensibly been fighting, and here they remained until the capture of the place by the Mahrattas in 1767. The Mahratta chief Madhava Rao held possession of Madgiri for seven years, and when forced by Tippu in 1774 to retire, plundered the town of everything he could carry away. With the usual exaggeration its wealth is said to have been so great that he disdained to remove anything less valuable than gold. Tippu bestowed on it the name of Fattahabad, city of victory, and made it the capital of a surrounding district yielding a revenue of six lakhs of pagodas. But his exactions had nearly ruined the place, when the destruction was completed by the Mahrattas in 1791. Balvant Rao, one of Parasuram Bhaos's officers, besieged it, though without success, for five months, having under his command a large army, according to native accounts, of 20,000 men. It was principally composed of banditti assembled by the pategars formerly driven from their strongholds, who had ventured back under the protection of Lord Cornwallis. On the conclusion of peace they were speedily dispersed by the Sultan, but not before they had devastated all the neighbouring country. Of 500 Mahratta horse who had joined this rabble, it is said that only 20 men with their chief escaped. On the conclusion of the third Mysore war and the death of Tippu, Madgiri was included in the new territory of Mysore.

Though its prosperity has somewhat revived, the town has never recovered from the ravages of the Mahratta army. It has however an extensive trade in brass, copper, and silver vessels of every description. There are also manufactures of iron, steel, coarse cloths and cumblis, and weekly interchange is held with the markets at Tiptur, Bellary and Hindupur in the Bellary District, as well as with Bangalore. The chief article of export is rice, especially that called *chinnada salāli* or golden stick, which is much cultivated and eagerly sought by Bangalore merchants, as it is esteemed to be the best in the Province. The cattle here are finer than those ordinarily seen in other parts of the District. The town, as well as the whole taluk, owes its prosperity to the richness of the soil, and the springs peculiar to this region, which abound everywhere near the surface, so that in the worst of seasons an unfailing supply of water is obtainable for the crops, while the well water is generally sweet.

Municipal Funds		1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income ...	...	425 0 0	569 0 0	613 0 0
Expenditure ...	...	225 0 0	562 0 0	562 0 0

Madgiri-durga.—A bold fortified hill commanding the town of Madgiri. The summit is 3,935 feet above the level of the sea. The only access is on the northern face which slopes upwards at a steep angle, presenting large sheets of bare rock that scarcely allow of foothold except when perfectly dry. In time of war the garrison, it is said, were accustomed to pour oil down these rocky inclines to prevent the assailing force from mounting the hill. The history of the fortress has already been given in connection with that of the town of Madgiri. The present formidable lines of defence were erected by Huidar, as stated by a rude inscription in Kanarese over one of the upper gateways. There are many springs and ponds of water on the hill, with large granaries and store houses formed out of caverns or excavated in the rock. "The view of Madhugiri on approaching it from the east" says Buchanan "is much finer than that of any hill fort I have seen. The works here make a very conspicuous appearance, whereas in general they are scarcely visible, being hidden by the immensity of the rocks on which they are erected."

Mahakalidurga or **Makalidurga**, as it is generally called, is a fortified hill in the west of the Kortagiri taluk, deriving its name from the

goddess Mahā Kālī. It terminates a short detached range of hills of which it is the loftiest peak. The summit is 3,610 feet above sea level. The hill is accessible on all sides, and gives rise to the Kumadvati.

Midagesi.—A town in the Madgiri taluk, at the eastern base of the Midagēa durga, 12 miles north of the Kasba, on the Tūmkūr-Pavagada road.

Number of houses 233.

Population.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	620	634	1,254
Muhammadans ..	..	34	34	68
Jains ...	..	1	1	2
Total ...		655	669	1,324

It is said to be named after a princess who was burned here with the corpse of her husband. Rānis of the same family continued to govern it until conquered by Chikkappa Gauda, of whose family it remained the chief possession long after they had been deprived of Madgiri and Channarayan^a-durga. In 1761 it was reduced by Haidar Ali and six years later by the Mahrattas, from whom it was recovered by Tippu in 1774. During the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, a descendant of Chikkappa Gauda returned to the town, but finding on the conclusion of peace that it must revert to Tippu, plundered it of the little that had escaped Mahratta rapacity, and did not leave it until Kamar-ud-Din was approaching with a large force. Midagesi was, under the Muhammadan government, the residence of an Asoph and afterwards the head quarters of a taluk which was finally incorporated with Madgiri.

Muganayakankoto.—A town in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk 15 miles east south-east of the kasba.

Number of houses 299.

Population.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ..	...	618	662	1,280
Muhammadans	...	13	12	25
Total		631	674	1,305

It is strongly fortified with mud walls and before the last incursion of the Mahrattas contained a fine market, consisting of a wide street lined with cocoa nut trees. A somewhat droll account is given of the Mahratta

• attack on the place, which was repulsed by the inhabitants with the utmost gallantry. Parasu Ram Bhao while at Sira despatched, it is said, a force of 500 horse with 2,000 irregular foot and one gun to capture the fort. Its defence was undertaken by 500 peasants from the neighbourhood, who had two small guns and 100 matchlocks; slings and stones being the only other weapons. The market was destroyed to prevent its giving shelter to the attacking party. The siege was maintained for two months, but though the Mahrattas repeatedly fired their gun, they never once, says the local historian, succeeded in hitting the fort! Disheartened by their ill success and the loss of two or three of their men, the enemy abandoned the siege and retired, not one of the defendants having been hurt.

N. Pinakini.—The Uttara Pinakini or Northern Pennar has a course of less than two miles through the extreme north-east corner of the District, and supplies irrigation for about 40 acres of land. For a fuller account of the river see Kolar District.

Sampige.—A village in the Kadaba taluk, 4 miles west of Kadaba. Number of houses 207. Population 856.

It is stated to be the site of Champaka nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, of whom an account is given in the Jaimini Bhārata.

Sibi.—A village in the Sira taluk, 15 miles north of Tūmkūr, on the Tumkur-Chitaldroog road. Number of houses 129. Population 754.

It is remarkable only for the temple of Narasimha, at which there is a great annual festival in the month of Māgha, attended by 10,000 people. The origin of the temple is thus related. In the days when there were no roads and the place was covered with jungle, a certain merchant carrying grain on pack bullocks halted at Sibi. But when his pot of rice was set on to boil on a small projecting rock, its contents turned to the colour of blood and he with his attendants and bullocks fell down in a swoon. While in this unconscious state Narasimha appeared to him in a vision and, revealing that the stone was his abode, commanded the merchant to build a temple over it in atonement for the desecration committed.

The small temple then erected was replaced by the present large building during this century under the following circumstances. Three brothers living at Tānkūr, who had enriched themselves by farming the revenue of the district in the days of Tippu, subsequently sought to atone

for their oppressions by works of charity. To Nallappa the eldest, Narasimha in a vision offered eternal happiness on condition of his building and endowing the temple at Sibi. This was accordingly accomplished in ten years by the three brothers. It is an ordinary structure surrounded by a high stone wall. The approach is lined on either side with mean stone sheds for the accommodation of visitors to the annual festival. Shops to the number of 400 are then opened by merchants from Dharwar, Bellary, Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Kumbhakonam and other distant places, and trade carried on to the value, it is said, of several lakhs of rupees.

Shimsha.—An affluent of the Kaveri, also called the Shimshupa, the Kadamba and the Kadaba kola. It rises to the south of Devaraydurga and flowing south-west through the Kadaba taluk, forms the large Kadaba tank. Thence running southwards it unites near Kallur with the Naga which feeds the Turvekero tank, and further on in the Kunigal taluk with the Nagini from the Kunigal tank. Afterwards turning east it skirts the hills west of Huliyurdurga and pursues a southerly course into the Maddur taluk of the Mysore District.

Sira.—A taluk in the north west, transferred from the Chitaldroog to the Tumkur District in 1866. Area 670 square miles. Head quarters at Sira. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madan.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Agrahara ...	41	49	8,251	127	7	21	8,406
2	Banagere ...	29	24	11,780	168	21	...	11,969
3	Barguru ...	29	24	7,893	163	...	...	8,056
4	Bukkapatna ...	54	16	7,828	180	...	...	8,018
5	Kallambelle ...	12	34	6,291	214	...	...	6,508
6	Nádúru ...	51	49	13,234	306	...	...	13,540
7	Sira ...	29	81	14,380	821	...	230	15,431
Total		225	277	69,660	1,989	28	251	71,928

Principal places, with population.—Sira 4,231; Madalúru 1,686; Nádúru 1,609; Kallambelle 1,598; Chengávára 1,574; Bukkapatna 1,477; Halénahalli 1,292; Hanjanálu 1,073; Chiratahalli 1,051; Melukunte 1,043; Yaladabúge 1,031; Mágódu 1,006.

The taluk is at a considerably lower level than the rest of the District. It is crossed from east to west by a small stream which flows

into the Vedávati, and whose course is marked by cocoa nut gardens. The tracts adjoining Madak-sira are fertile and well watered. The soil in other parts is mostly rocky and hard. Along the west there is a good deal of jungle, from Bukkapatna northwards.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	184	374	3	638	188	370
Culturable	29	398	147	85	176	483
Unculturable	192	107	112	320	304	427
Total.....	406	239	263	401	670	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 1,18,976—11—4, and from local cesses Rs. 12,847—7—11. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—1—6 per acre of cultivated land, of local cesses 1 anna 8 pie. Agriculturists form 20·3 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Bellary road passes through Sira, from whence also there is a road through Hulyar to the west, and to Madgiri on the east. The Seringapatam road branches off at Kallambelle.

Sira.—A town situated in 13° 44' N. lat. 76° 58' E. long., 33 miles north-north-west of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Chitaldroog road. Head quarters of the Sira taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 671.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	1,644	3,354
Muhammadans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	386	262	648
Christians ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	154	75	229
Total						2,250	1,981	4,231

The foundation of the town and fort is attributed to Rangappa Nayak, the chief of Ratnagiri, the selection of the site being due, as is commonly related of other forts in the country, to the turning of a hare upon the hounds while in pursuit—an indication of heroic soil. Before the fort was completed, Sira and its dependencies were conquered by Ran-dulha Khan, general of the Bijapur state. Malik Husep, then appointed governor, completed the fort and enclosed the town with mud walls.

The capture of Bijapur by Aurangzib in 1687 was speedily followed by the conquest of the Carnatic districts dependent on it. Sira was made

the capital of the new province south of the Tungab seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Sira, Per Hoskote, and Kolar, with Harpanhalli, Konda Chitaldroog, and Mysore as tributary states. Khasim Khan was appointed as the first governor under the designation, apparently, of Foujdar Divan, a title however which was often altered according to circumstances. He introduced the Muhammadan revenue system, elsewhere described, and governed with ability until 1698, when being surprised by the Mahrattas and the chief of Chitaldroog at Doderi while in the conveyance of a large treasure, he either committed suicide to avoid disgrace or was killed by them. Zulfikar Khan succeeded, but a governor named Rastam Jang or Chak appears to have most distinguished himself by his administration, gaining the title of Bahadur and the name of Kaifiyat Khan. The last of the Mogal governors of Sira, which shared in many of the contests between the rivals for the Subadari of the Dekhan, was Dilavar Khan, from whom the place was taken in 1757 by the Mahrattas.

In 1761, Haidar having entered into alliance at Hoskote with Basalat Jang and received from him the title of Navab of Sira, at once took the place and thence extended his conquests all over the north. In 1766 the brother-in-law of Haidar was induced by the Mahrattas to yield up Sira, which remained in their hands till retaken by Tippu in 1774, since which time it has been attached to Mysore, except for a short period when it was occupied by the Mahratta army co-operating with the British against Seringapatam.

Sira attained its highest prosperity under Dilavar Khan and is said to have contained 50,000 houses. An elegant palace erected by him, now in ruins, was the model on which those of Bangalore and Seringapatam were built. The ruins of a large quarter, to which tradition assigns the name of Lāṭapura, may yet be seen to the north-west of the fort. Tippu forcibly transported 12,000 families from Sira to form a population for his new town of Shahar Ganjam on the island of Seringapatam. These vicissitudes and the inroads of the Mahrattas reduced the town to 3,000 houses. There are now only 671, much scattered. The Jamma Masjid of hewn stone is deserving of mention. The fort, well built of stone, is surrounded with a moat and a fine glacis.

A large tank to the north irrigates the subjacent lands. The soil around is favourable to the growth of the cocoa nut, the dried kernel of which is the staple article of export. The population consists largely of

into the Vedávati, and manufacture cumblis or coarse blankets, of wool imported. The tracts adjoining Mappa and Madaksira. These are exported to Walaji, in Andhra or to Bangalore, Mysore, Ganjam, Nagar and Coorg. The prices range from 8 annas to 12 rupees according to quality and texture, the entire trade being of the annual value of Rs. 5,000. Some years ago chintzes were largely manufactured and a glazed kind found a ready sale among the higher classes. But the importation of English piece goods has put a stop to the native manufacture. Common sealing wax is still made, but it is far inferior to the kind now prepared in England specially for India.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	419 0 0	572 0 0	225 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	373 0 0	416 0 0	451 0 0

Sitakal.—A village in the Kortagiri taluk, 14 miles south of Kortagiri. Number of houses 135. Population 1,269.

Brass utensils are largely manufactured by Bhogars or braziers and there is an extensive trade in cotton.

Suvarnamukhi.—A stream which rises in Chan-narayan-durgā. Flowing at first south-east, on emerging from the hills it turns to the north-east and passing Kortagiri, after a course of about 15 miles runs into the Jayamanguli.

Tiptur.—A large trading place, situated in 13° 15' N. lat. 76° 32' E. long., 46 miles west of Tumkur, on the Tumkur-Shimoga road. Head quarters of the Honnavalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 476.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	966	904	1,870
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	127	91	218
Jains	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Christians	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total...					1,096	997	2,093

It is the seat of a great weekly fair which lasts from Saturday morning till noon on Sunday. Merchants attend from Dharwar, Bellari, Madras, Salem and other places, the value of the commodities exchanged being Rs. 30,000 a week. The octroi duties imposed on 12 articles furnish the funds for municipal works.

